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CENTENNIAL

HISTORY

OF

LEWISBURG, Pa.

Containing also a Chronological History of

UNION COUNTY

by I. H. MAUSER.

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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

LEWISBURG.

CHAPTER I.

Location—Union County—Buffalo Valley—The Mountains—Streams—Grain trade of Lewisburg—Improvements—Present State.

Lewisburg the largest and most important town in Union County as well as the seat of justice, is situated on the right bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river eight miles above Northumberland, where the North and West Branches unite to form the main stream. The town has always been noted for its beauty of location and healthy climate while the improvements begun fifty or sixty years ago have made it famed for its wide and regular streets, now well shaded, and its fine and substantial buildings. Within the past forty years the addition of educational institutions and the erection of handsome churches, with large congregations have made it equally famous for the intelligence and morals of its inhabitants. Its location is in one of the most fertile and highly cultivated agricultural districts in the state which in time past as well as at present has made it a prominent grain market. Of the surrounding country a brief description is necessary. Union County one of the smallest in the State, with few of nature's gifts in the mineral world, does not exert as great

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an influence as many of her neighbors endowed more richly, yet in her agricultural wealth for her size she is probably without a peer in the state. Much of the surface is mountainous, spurs of the great Appallachian chain dividing the county into three parallel valleys known as White Deer, Buffalo and Dry Valleys. Of these only Buffalo lies entirely within the county, the other two forming only a portion of Union County territory. White Deer is the most northerly and lies almost wholly in Lycoming county except the southeastern part which forms Gregg Township of Union County, Dry Valley is the most southerly and is divided about equally between Union and Snyder Counties. It is the smallest of the three, its length not exceeding twelve miles while its western portion merges into Buffalo where Penn's Creek flows through between Jack's and Shamokin mountains, a pass almost a mile in width. The valley in itself is not more than two miles wide in its widest part.

Buffalo valley forms the principal part of the County and fully five-sixths of its arable land. It is about thirty miles in length and at the eastern end about twelve miles wide. Here the West Branch flowing nearly due south cuts it off from the adjacent territory known as the West Branch Valley. From the river it extends in a southwesterly direction, coming nearly to a point, the mountains almost approaching each other leaving only a narrow pass known by the appropriate title of The Tight End.

The mountains surrounding the valley on three sides, as stated before are spurs of the Alleghanies. On the north there are no less than seven separate mountains. These begin at the river with first the White Deer. This extends westward only a few miles when the Nittany Mountain begins just south of the White Deer. A few miles west of the eastern end of the Nittany we come to the Buffalo, a little farther west again and we have the Notch, next Jones, then the Little Buffalo and last Paddy's. Each one of these being south and a few miles west of the eastern end of the preceding one. Between some of the mountains are narrow passes known as The Narrows. Of these one is between Notch and Jones Mountains known as the Brush Valley Narrows because it opens into Brush Valley in Centre County. It is about fourteen miles in length. Another is the Penn's Valley Narrows between Little Buffalo and Paddy's mountains, opening into Penn's Valley in Centre county. Its length is seven miles. The mountains on

the south are first, beginning at the river, the Shamokin, extending westward about ten miles where it ends, and about a mile further west begins Jack's mountain the loftiest in the vicinity. It breaks off abruptly at this point and presents a scene of unusual grandeur. South of the western end of the Valley is the White mountain and between this and Paddy's mountain is The Tight End. All of these mountains are of considerable altitude and rising as they do from almost a level plain impart a beauty of scenery almost unsurpassed in the country.

The streams in this section afford abundance of water power for ordinary machinery. Penn's Creek the largest rises in Centre county and flowing southeast enters Buffalo Valley through The Tight End, flows through the southwestern part for a distance of about twenty miles and leaving the valley passes Jack's and Shamokin mountains, crosses Dry Valley and enters the river after a course of about fifty miles at Selinsgrove in Snyder county. Although the largest it is not the most important as it does not reach that portion of country where its power could be utilized to better advantage. The next is the Buffalo creek. It rise about twenty miles northwest of Lewisburg and enter the river at this point after a meandering course of about thirty miles. The White Deer rises between the White Deer and Nittany Mountains and flows only a few miles through the northeastern portion of Buffalo Valley, entering the river at White Deer Mills a small town about eight miles north of Lewisburg. Each of these streams receives many smaller streams, some of considerable importance and each contributing power towards running the many flouring and, in former times, saw mills located on their banks. The river also receives a number of smaller streams direct. The most important of these rises about ten miles southwest of Lewisburg and flowing eastward, nearly along the base of the Shamokin mountain enters the river at the little town of Turtleville named after the creek which is known as Turtle Creek. Some of the more aesthetic inhabitants of this little town have lately given it the name of North Winfield because it is just about one mile north of that enterprising village. At some future day they may possibly be united and form a single town but judging from the present standpoint that day is yet far distant. There is another small creek entering the river at Lewisburg that historically is more important than any of the others except Penn's. This

is the one on the banks of which Ludwig Derr, the founder of Lewisburg built his grist and saw mills and established his trading post about one hundred and sixteen years ago, and thereby made the place a very important one to the early settlers. It was formerly called Derr's Creek but later it received the name of Lyman's Creek.

Of all these mentioned Buffalo is the most important as furnishing more power and draining a larger scope of territory than any of the others. There are now many flouring mills along its banks and formerly there were many saw mills but the timber being about exhausted this industry at the present time amounts to very little.

The surface of the valley is generally of a hilly, rolling nature with here and there a limestone ridge of considerable altitude, except in the central part, through its entire length there is a plain varying in width from several miles to less than one mile. The soil is fertile and in a high state of cultivation, agriculture being the chief occupation of the inhabitants. In the plain the soil is limestone clay while in the higher lands it is a limestone gravel both admirably well fitted for the culture of grain. In former times the valley was well wooded as well as the mountains but the principle timber has long since disappeared from both mountain and valley to make room in the latter for the grain field.

Of minerals there are none except iron ore which is produced in considerable quantities from Shamokin mountain. There may possibly be other minerals but thus far little effort has been made to discover any.

We now come to the location of Lewisburg in the valley. If the distance between the Shamokin and the White Deer mountains be divided into fourths, Lewisburg will be found about one fourth the distance from the Shamokin and about three fourths the distance from the White Deer mountain or about three miles from the former and nine from the latter. It is in the extreme southeastern part of the central plain. It is the key to Buffalo valley and the outlet for a large section of territory extending fifty or more miles into the interior. Penn's and Brush Valleys in Centre county are respectively west and northwest of Buffalo and are both large districts annually producing great quantities of grain. Before the railroad was built between Montandon and Bellefonte, through Union and Center counties, all this territory

depended on Lewisburg for a market. This town was then entered by the canal, being the only town on the west side of the West Branch so favored, and as that afforded the only means of transportation its importance can readily be perceived. During the winter season thousands of bushels of all kinds of grain poured into the town from the surrounding districts, the snow then allowing the farmers to bring it on their sleds, and during this time the Lewisburg merchants did a rushing business, for not only were the farm products brought here but store goods and coal were taken away in exchange. The grain was thus nearly all shipped away from the town, there being scarcely enough manufactured to supply the home consumption. Finally things changed. The railroad entered the town; next it reached Mifflinburg, nine miles west of Lewisburg; a further extension brought it to Laurelton, ten miles west of Mifflinburg; this remained the terminus only a short time when it was constructed to Spring Mills in Centre county where it tapped Penn's and Brush Valleys. It was finally built through to Bellefonte where it connected with another road giving two outlets to this region, east and west. The railroad revolutionized the grain trade. As rapidly as it was built warehouses were erected along the line and almost the entire trade was transferred to them, Lewisburg remaining the market for only a small territory in the immediate vicinity.

Several years elapsed before anything was done to counteract this loss of trade. Finally a proper exercise of enterprise produced two large steam mills for the manufacture of flour. It proved so complete a success that only a short time served to demonstrate that it would require nearly or quite as much grain to supply these mills as was formerly brought in and shipped away from the town. The railroad that supplanted Lewisburg of nearly all its grain trade now became one of the principal highways of bringing the grain here. In short, where formerly the grain was shipped *away* to be manufactured it is now shipped *here* to be manufactured. As the addition of manufactories to a town is always looked upon as an improvement, we must accept this new order of trade as a progressive one.

But beside flouring mills, other manufactories began springing up that have added greatly to the town's activity in business life, while a new trunk line railroad of the Reading system, recently constructed, gives it all the railroad facilities of any similar town in the state. The schools and churches are in a very flourishing

condition which speaks louder than words for the character of the people. These are nearly all of the native American element, mostly descendants of the early settlers who came to this vicinity before and immediately after the Revolutionary war. The town is also supplied with gas and water, with the former for a quarter of a century and the latter was added a few years ago. With its natural advantages of healthy and beautiful location, and with all the improvements added by the inhabitants, together with its excellent society, Lewisburg is one of the most desirable places of residence in Pennsylvania, and a thorough search throughout the United States would not reveal many surpassing it.

The first hundred years of Lewisburg's existence ended in 1885 and on the Fourth of July a grand celebration celebrated its centennial anniversary. It was a grand gala day for the town and country around it, while neighboring towns sent in their citizens by the hundreds to help make the occasion joyous. And well might every Lewisburger rejoice, for the time and circumstances certainly demanded it. A century had passed away and had found the town existing only in the imagination of a Dutch Indian trader and left it a thriving, enterprising, beautiful town of four thousand inhabitants A period of one hundred years in the history of ancient countries is often recorded in a single sentence and this in many instances is about all that is known of them by the modern historian, but in modern America that period of time has performed wonders, and made greater progress than a a thousand years of either ancient or modern time previous to the opening of this century. Our inventors have worked a complete revolution in the workings of the world, and made this country the greatest, noblest and proudest on the face of the earth. States, cities, and towns have sprung up as if by magic and in the great race for the world's championship in enterprise, thrift, intelligence, and freedom of thought and deed, the American is yet far in advance of any of the competitors, while our government is today as firm as any. The great problem of a people governing themselves has been fully solved, and that too to the entire satisfaction of the most hopeful.

In the light of all the great changes made in America during three hundred years, Lewisburg has not advanced as much as many other cities and towns, but with all circumstances considered it has done very well. The town's growth while not so rapid was substantial and all that came, came to stay.

CHAPTER II.

Conrad Weiser- The Native Indian Tribe--The Six Nations- Shikellimy- Logan--Indian Paths.

Probably the first white man that ever set foot on the soil of Buffalo Valley was Conrad Weiser the famous Indian interpreter whose name we find frequently appended to letters on Indian affairs sent to the proprietary government in the early history of this section. The proprietary government sent him in 1737, on a mission to the Onondaga Indians in New York. In his journal of the time Weiser stated that he left Tolheo—the gap where the Big Swatara creek cuts through the Blue Mountains and which he speaks of being the last place in the inhabited part of Pennsylvania— on March 1st 1737. He passed through Shamokin the site of an Indian town where Sunbury is now located, and crossed the North Branch and went up the West Branch to Shikellimy's town which he reached on the 8th of the same month. This town was located on the land now owned by the Geo. F. Miller estate about one mile south of West Milton along the river. Here he stopped to secure Shikillimy's services as a guide on his journey to the Onondagas. This visit of Weiser's is the first of which any record can be found of any white man within the present limits of the Valley.

Previous to the white man of course, was the Indian, and for him Buffalo Valley was a great hunting ground more so than it was a place of residence, for there were but few remains of Indian villages ever found. The one above mentioned being the only one of which we have any historical certainty of its existence at all. At a few other places some remains were found but no villages existed within the memory of any white man. But for hunting the valley was probably very near the Indian's idea of paradise. Game was plenty and the chase next to war was the Indian's chief delight, and even in war circumstances no doubt occasionally were such as to allow him to engage in its, to him, fascinating dangers. Tradition points out a number of places where Indian

encounters occurred, the number engaged on each side, with the number killed and all, being preserved. How much reliance can be placed on these oft repeated stories we would not venture to say. Some of them may contain some truth but it is more than likely that they contain far more error and may be very much like that old story about the pot of gold that has been buried in so many different places by so many different Indians vouched for by so many old settlers but which has never been found and is never likely to be, probably because the spell that hides the place has never been broken and as the old "hex" doctors have about all passed away, the spot must forever remain a secret. It is however not unlikely that Indian battles did take place during the time that the Red man was supreme in this section, but better evidence than mere tradition would be necessary to fix the exact spot.

As to the Indians who originally occupied this region they belonged to the great Delaware family. These occupied all the territory now included in the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the sources of the Susquehanna, and south as far as the Potomac. They were divided into three tribes; the Turtles, the Turkeys, and the Wolfs or Muneys. Of these the last were the most savage and warlike and occupied all the territory between the Blue mountains and the headwaters of the Susquehanna, and hence Buffalo Valley was within their territory. To the north of the Delawares, was the powerful confederacy of the Five Nations, comprising the Onondaga, Cayugas, Senecas, Oneidas and Mohawks, and having their headquarters in New York. They were an aggressive people and extended their dominion over neighboring tribes and about the time of Penn's arrival in America in 1681 had fully conquered the Delawares who were thenceforth ruled by viceroys. These viceroys were chosen from among the chiefs of the conquerors. About the year 1700 the Shawnees left their native Florida and Georgia and emigrated northward. By permission of the proprietary government they settled in Cumberland Valley and up the river as far as the Chillisquaque creek about four miles below the present Lewisburg. They had their council fire at Carlisle and by coming into Pennsylvania territory they also came under the dominion of the Five Nations who claimed all the territory occupied by the Delawares except that purchased by Penn.

In 1714 the Tuscarora tribe having been defeated by the white

settlers in the Carolinas also emigrated northward. These were of the same kindred as the Five Nations and so they entered the confederacy making the sixth tribe From this time the name was changed to the Six Nations, that being the name by which they were known to the English, while the French called them the Huron Iroquois, and the settlers had several names for them the Six Nations, the Mingoes and the Maquis. They were undoubtedly the most powerful confederation of Indians ever within the present limits of the United States and their friendship was a matter of the greatest concern to the early settlers.

About the year 1728 the Muncys left their native territory and emigrated to the headwaters of the Allegheny, only straggling portions of them ever returning to the valley, and about the same time the Six Nations sent Shikellimy an Oneida chief, as viceroy to govern the Delawares and the Shawnees. The new viceroy, or governor, fixed his residence as stated before one mile below the present West Milton and their in 1737 Weiser visited him. Several years later he removed to Shamokin, (now Sunbury) so as to be in closer communication with the proprietary government. Here he died in 1749 and his eldest son the pronunciation of whose name we do not wish to inflict on our readers, succeeded him. His second son Logan became famous in after years and left his name as a memorial, several townships, towns, creeks, etc. being named after him. Shikellimy was a remarkable Indian. A great friend of the whites, kind of heart and strange for an Indian never addicted to the use of strong drink. Nothing could induce him to get drunk and while his people would get on a drunken debauch he would retire to his cabin and leave them have it out. He became a convert to the Christian faith and died with a happy assurance of entering a better heaven than one in which hunting, fishing and fighting was the only enjoyment. In the matter of sobriety his son Logan did not follow his footsteps very closely but was given to drink about whenever he could get it. He was finally killed while drunk by another Indian who had been offended by him. Logan was however the friend of the white man and in appearance a very apollo of the perfect man physically. "He was tall, straight as an arrow, well proportioned and apparently afraid of no one."

Shamokin, or Sunbury, was an important Indian town at the time Shikellimy lived there. Its location made it important, the

North and West Branches uniting there both streams offered means of communication with the country through which they flowed Beside Shikellimy the Deleware chief also lived there for the tributary tribes under the Six Nations also had chiefs of their own but who probably were little more than figure heads especially so in the matter of treaties. The Deleware Chief's name was Allumapees. His residence had been on the banks of the Delaware river but the encroachments of the settlers who had bought that section of the country from the Six Nations had driven him westward and he finally made his home at Shamokin. He died in 1747 and his successor was not chosen until 1756 when Teedyuscung became the chief. He had his residence at Teedyuscung's town a few miles below the present Wilkes Barre.

After the Muncy's left Buffalo Valley in 1728 the Shawnees entered it but it never became their residence. It continued to be used as a hunting ground by them and the Six Nations who retained dominion over it until the purchase of 1768.

There were a number of Indian paths leading through the valley, the principal one leading from Shamokin to White Deer and beyond, this one passed through the present Fourth street of Lewisburg and crossed Buffalo Creek by ford where the iron bridge now spans it. All traces of those leading westward have long since been obliterated.

CHAPTER III.

Pennsylvania in 1750--Settlement along Penn's Creek-The Penn's Creek Massacre--Fort Augusta built-The Site of Lewisburg Surveyed -Northumberland county Erected--Origin of Names.

We shall now take a glimpse of the state and the settlements, as well as the division into counties at a time when the first settlements were being made up the river.

On the 1st of January, 1750, there were but five counties in the State, Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks formed immediately after Penn came to America, and Lancaster and York the former organized May 10, 1729, and the latter less than six months previous to the date whereof we are speaking, or on August 19, 1749. Each of these counties had been formed from land purchased from the Indians. On January 27, 1750 the county of Cumberland was organized out of Lancaster and was to embrace all the territory of the province north of York county and west of the Susquehanna. The land then had been purchased of the Indians as far north as the present boundary between Cumberland and Perry counties. The settlers however pushed beyond the northern boundary line and in a short time the Indians began to complain of this encroachment upon their territory. In 1754 therefore Thomas and Richard Penn made another purchase from the Six Nations of the land north of the boundary line, and of which purchase the north boundary began about a mile above the mouth of Penn's Creek and ran in a northwestern direction crossing Buffalo Valley just west of Mifflinburg and extending all the way to Lake Erie. All this

newly acquired territory came under the jurisdiction of Cumberland county and it will be seen that the title "Old Mother Cumberland" was justly earned.

The Indians however shortly after became dissatisfied with the boundary line and claimed that they had not known the points of the compass and hence would not abide by the treaty. In the meantime settlers had been rapidly pushing up Penn's Creek. Settlements had been made all along the creek up through the present Snyder county, across Dry Valley and into Buffalo Valley the settlement in the latter numbering twenty-five persons. The Indians had looked on the settlers as intruders and now sought an opportunity to destroy them. Braddock's defeat occurred in July, 1755 and the Indians became so emboldened that they determined to strike the blow immediately. On the 16th of October, 1755 they made the descent and killed or took captive all of the twenty-five settlers except one, who though wounded escaped and gave the news at the next settlement. So effectually was this first attempt at a settlement of Buffalo Valley destroyed, that no further effort was made until 1768 or thirteen years after.

This slaughter known as the Penn's Creek massacre struck terror into the hearts of all the settlers in this section of the State, and petitions setting forth the details were sent in to the proprietary government.

As a result of the massacre, Fort Augusta was built on the present site of Sunbury, then Shamokin, at the request of the friendly Indians of that place and the white settlers in the neighborhood who had a well grounded fear that the French were about to seize the spot and fortify it. Col. William Clapham with his regiment numbering four hundred men were ordered thence and by the latter part of Sept. 1756 the fort was completed. It proved a grand rallying point for the settlers during the period of the Revolution and in the early settling of the country its value as a place of refuge can never be estimated. It was in close communication with the settlements up both the

North and West Branches and always proved an effectual barrier against the Indian incursions down the river when on their murderous raids.

Owing to the dissatisfaction of the Indians over the former boundary and the consequent massacre on Penn's Creek, a new treaty was made at Easton, October 1758. By this purchase the boundary was greatly changed. It began on the river where the other did—one mile north of the mouth of Penn's Creek—and from this point went northwest over the old line to a point on Buffalo Creek about where Orwig's mill now stands, west of Mifflinburg, from there it went west and southwest to the northeastern point of the present Cambria county, then south along the western boundary of the present Blair and Bradford counties to the state boundary, instead of running up to Lake Erie as the former boundary did. The Indians declared themselves fully satisfied with this treaty.

It will be seen that the eastern part of Buffalo Valley still remained unpurchased, neither was it bought until fourteen years after the southwestern part. On March 11, 1752 Berks county was formed and although the land east of the boundary of the purchase of 1758 still remained in the hands of the Indians yet what settlers ventured thence were under the jurisdiction of Berks county. The settlers east of this line going to Reading to attend court and those west of the line going to Carlisle.

In 1768 the treaty of Fort Stanwix (now Rome, New York) was made by which the land lying east of the boundary line of 1758 was purchased, this included the eastern part of Buffalo Valley and that then became of a certainty a part of Berks county. The distance from Lewisburg to Reading in a straight line is about seventy miles, while from Hartleton to Carlisle is about fifty-five miles. The inconvenience of attending court in those days can readily be imagined when it is remembered that they were the days before canals, railroads or even good wagon roads. It was not often however that they were

compelled to go to court, especially on criminal business.

The begining of this year 1768 witnessed a tragedy that caused a great deal of excitement amongst the settlers. One Frederick Stump, a German, and his servant John Ironcutter wickedly and deliberately killed in his own house near Selinsgrove, four Indian men and two Indian women and on the next day January 11th. he went some fourteen miles up Middle Creek and there killed an Indian woman, two girls and a young child. This was in time of peace. The Indians were harmless and had called at Stumps cabin on Sunday evening without any evil intent whatever as they were then very friendly with the settlers. The neighboring settlers knew full well what the consequences would be if the murdered Indians' friends would find out the murder. Their vindictive passions would be aroused and they might come in great force and massacre the whole settlement. John Penn was then governor and he issued several proclamations calling upon the settlers to arrest Stump. Meanwhile they were not idle but were making every effort to effect his arrest. Finally he was captured and taken to Carlisle to jail for trial where he was released soon after by a mob who broke open the jail, liberated him and his servant Ironcutter who was in jail with him, and took them to Sherman's Valley in the present Perry county, fifteen miles from Carlisle. Here they resisted every attempt made by the authorities to re-arrest him and the two criminals for a while lived at different places in the state while a standing reward of 200 pounds ($1000) remained in force for their recapture. They finally went to Virginia where Stump died at an advanced age.

Immediately after the treaty of 1768 settlers began to come to Buffalo Valley at a rapid rate. The best portions of the county were rapidly taken up and when on the 3d of April in the next year the land office was opened there were in many instances a number of persons applying for the same tract. To overcome any difficulty that might arise in

such instances the land agent had all the applications put into a trunk, each application bearing a description of the land desired by the applicant; these applications were then thoroughly mixed after which an indifferent person drew them out, one at a time, and the tract of land described was then given to the person whose name the application bore. In cases where several applied for the same tract the one whose application was first drawn containing a description of the tract got it and the others' applications were laid aside. At this drawing Ludwig Derr applied for a tract near New Columbia but did not get it, so that the founder of Lewisburg was here several years prior to the date generally assigned him, which has usually been given as 1772 or '73. He came here no doubt immediately after the purchase, probably the same year.

On February 28th 1769 the site of Lewisburg was surveyed by William Maclay He began at the present Strohecker's landing where a white oak tree marks the starting point, from this he ran a line up to the mouth of Buffalo Creek. This line was one mile long. From the mouth of the creek he ran up to the present iron bridge where a hickory tree marked the corner. From this corner he ran due south two hundred and eight perches to a pine tree, the stump of which was taken out when the railroad bed was excavated north of the Grammar school building on Eighth street. From this point he ran south 50° E. two hundred and ninety eight perches to the river. This is the present borough of Lewisburg with the exception of the Jacob Spidler place taken out of the borough many years ago by the legislature.

On the 1st, 2nd and 3d of March following, Samuel Maclay for Willam Maclay surveyed a tract of eight thousand acres in the heart of Buffalo Valley for the officers of the first and second battalions of Colonel Bouquet's forces. These officers had petitioned the proprietary government in 1764 for forty thousand acres of land. A part of this petition was granted, giving them twenty-four thousand acres of arable land along the West

Branch. The eight thousand acre tract in Buffalo Valley was a part of this grant. It extended all the way from an oak tree one hundred and twenty-five rods east of the present Salem Church to beyond Mifflinburg in Lewis township, and consists of the finest land in the Valley. The above mentioned tree stood in the middle of the road running east from the Salem church until about eight or ten years ago when it was cut down. It was a large spreading oak several hundred years old.

In 1770, Ludwig Derr already lived on the present site of Lewisburg. That year James Wilson surveyed a a small tract of land south of Lewisburg and he speaks of having begun at a white oak tree that marked the tract Ludwig Derr lived on. This was on the 25th of September and it is altogether likely that Derr was the first white man that occupied it. There is no record of any man having lived thereon before him. In this same year so far as can be ascertained the mill was built that for more than one hundred years stood on the bank of the small creek that empties into the river in the southern part of Lewisburg borough. This was the first mill in the valley so far as can be learned, and the settlers for miles around brought their grists there. It was quite a center in those days and Derr's mill was known to all the settlers as far up the river and in the interior as any settlements existed. Derr also established a trading post here with the Indians and no doubt remained on friendly terms with them even during the Revolutionary days.

Derr evidently fell in here with his location and no doubt made considerable money in his dealings and in 1772 he bought the tract from the Rev. Richard Peters. In July of this year he also bought an adjoining tract west of the Lewisburg site from John Coxe, of Philadelphia, for one hundred and seventy-five pounds sterling. These tracts were then located in Buffalo township but the municipality there included a great deal more territory than it does now. The boundary line began at

the mouth of Penn's Creek thence up that stream to the forks, (near Millheim in Centre county,) thence north to the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek (near Lock Haven) and from thence the river marked the boundary to the place of beginning. It thus embraced all of Union county and a good part of Snyder, Center, Clinton and Lycoming counties. On March 21st of this year Northumberland county was erected out of parts of Berks, Bedford, Lancaster, Cumberland and Northampton. It was an immense county and reached to New York on the north, to the head of the Lehigh on the east, to the Mahantough creek on the south and to Lake Erie on the west. Fort Augusta was to be the seat of justice and in the summer of this year Sunbury was laid out on the site of the old Indian town of Shamokin. The country was divided into nine townships of which Buffalo was one, the bounderies of which we have already given.

The new county was erected as will be noticed four years after the purchase of 1768, all this time Reading having been the county seat for the people in the eastern part of Buffalo Valley, The new arrangement of things must have been a great relief to the settlers, bringing them within a dozen miles of the seat of justice where formerly it had been seventy. In May the first term of court was held at which Ludwig Derr was one of the grand jurors. We hear but little of Derr except in mention like the above during these few years but it is evident that all was not smooth sailing with him for in 1774 at the August term of court an ejectment suit was brought against him by Christian Van Gundy, grandfather of the now venerable Jacob Gundy residing a Buffalo township about a mile from Lewisburg, for the site of Lewisburg. It was not successful however and Ludwig was left in peaceful possession of his property.

Beside a grist mill, Derr also had a saw mill but what year it was erected cannot be ascertained, but in 1775 he was assessed with both a grist and saw mill. The latter has

long since disappeared and all traces of both have now been entirely obliterated.

The time to try men's souls was now fast approaching. The Revolutionary struggle had opened in earnest. The menacing clouds that for ten years had been hovering over this country had suddenly opened in a terrific storm. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April of this year, 1775. The news spread in all directions and although there was no telegraph, no railroad and in fact no mail facilities, it reached the West Branch in a comparatively short time. The hardy settlers were ready at once to take up arms. It did not take them long to decide upon the course to pursue. If it meant war in earnest they could not hesitate, and trained as they were in the rugged school of frontier life they were well adapted to the mode and demands of the coming struggle. They had within them that spirit of self devotion, that determination, that courage backed by vigorous physical strength of endurance that made them the best soldiers in the American army.

After the battle of Lexington an army was gathered around Boston, which was then the headquarters of the British. A call was made for troops at once by the continental Congress and six companies were to be raised in Pennsylvania. One of these was taken from this part of the state and was commanded by Captain John Lowden of Buffalo Valley. The Lieutenants were James Parr, First; James Wilson, Second; and William Wilson, Third. One member of the Brady family was in this company, Samuel who afterwards became the noted Indian fighter. He was a private in this company but was subsequently promoted to the captaincy of another company. They were sent to Boston which they reached on the 8th of August of this year, and were the first troops taken from the West Branch for service during the Revolution.

The Brady family deserves a little notice right here. So much has been said and written about them that the name

has become a household word to almost every one in this section, and a general account of them is hardly necessary. John Brady the father of the family came to the West Branch from Huntingdon a few years before the Revolution broke out, probably 1772. He was made a captain during the war and organizing a company remained in the army until the battle of Brandywine when he was wounded. He then returned home and until he was killed less than two years later in 1779 did service in protecting the settlements from the Indians. He had six sons and four daughters, each of the sons becoming famous either as Indian fighters or soldiers in the Revolution and Indian wars. The most noted of the sons was Sam Brady, the one who as a private went with Captain Lowden's Company to Boston. He was then but a boy but he was already far in advance of his years and in 1776 he was made a lieutenant followed after the battle of Monmouth in 1778 by a Captains commission. He was then sent to the frontier and his exploits in fighting the Indians while there have won for him a renown that will last as long as the West Branch Valley will remain inhabited.

When Captain John Brady came to the West Branch he settled nearly opposite Lewisburg, or about opposite the present Strohecker farm just below the town. Here he took up a large amount of land, the only thing necessary to establish a claim being the erection of a cabin and the circling of trees to show the boundary line. In this way Capt. Brady soon had a large tract. When the Revolution first broke out he had well grounded fears that the Indians might be tampered with by the British, in which case they would become very troublesome and might even annihilate the entire settlement along the river. To avert such a calamity he proposed to his neighbors that a treaty of peace be made with the Indians at Fort Augusta. This was agreed to and Brady and two others were chosen to go and see the Indians and have them come by a certain day and make the treaty. Brady and his companions

accordingly saw the Chief and laid before him the proposition. They seemed to be delighted, smoked the pipe of peace, and gave the ambassadors every assurance of friendship and promised to be at the fort on the day set for the purpose.

Brady and his companions then left but doubting the sincerity of the Indians took a different route home than the one by which they came, fearing an ambush. On the day appointed the Indians came to the fort. Everything had been done to make it look as formidable as possible. The garrison consisted only of fifty men, and the usual presents given to the savages when treaties were made, were lacking entirely. There was scarcely anything to give and it was soon found that all attempts at making a treaty would prove futile. After repeated efforts by the white men to accomplish something in the way of a treaty, the Indians left apparently in good humor, however, and started up the river. Later in the day Brady thought of Derr's trading post and mounting a small mare he crossed the North Branch and hurried up the West Branch as fast as he could. When nearly opposite the site of Lewisburg he saw the squaws coming across from Derr's in canoes and hiding the tomahawks and other implements of war in the bushes. Brady knew well enough what it meant and seizing a canoe he hurried across. Landing on the opposite shore he found a general debauch in progress with Derr standing in his doorway and a barrel of whiskey before the house with the head knocked in, and the Indians lying about so drunk that they could not walk. Brady upset the barrel of whiskey with the exclamation: "My God, Ludwig what have you done?" Derr replied, "Dey dells me you gif um no dreet down on de fort, so I dinks as I gif um one here, als he go home in bease." One Indian too drunk to prevent the spilling of the liquor told Brady he would one day rue it. Brady knew what he meant and was on his guard for several years after. The year in which this occurred was undoubtedly in 1776, the ex-

act date cannot be ascertained, but probably in July or August.

The Indians did not at once begin hostilities but it was only a question of time when they would begin. They left that region of the West Branch and went north to the Six Nations who had sided with the British. In fact one tribe, the Senecas, that had inhabited the Valley was a member of the Six Nation confederacy, but at the time of the proposed treaty at Fort Augusta it was thought that they could be held aloof from the rest of the confederation.

In 1778 occurred the "Big Runaway." This was a general evacuation of all the lands along the North and West Branches and the interior. Settlements at the time extended all the way up to beyond Jersey Shore and westward in the interior, Penn's Valley in Centre county was settled to the present Potter's Mills and beyond. Up the North Branch to Wyoming settlements extended. On July 3d the Indians and Tories made their memorable descent on Wyoming and the news of that awful butchery spreading down the North and up the West Branch filled everybody with consternation and alarm. Flight was the only alternative as no force of men then assembled in that section could withstand a body like the one that had massacred the Wyoming settlers. On the 5th of July the flight began. Farms, crops and all were left behind, save such few things as could quickly be gathered, and easily conveyed. All the forts up the river above Augusta were abandoned, and on July 6th Colonel Hunter commanding at that fort wrote that in less than twenty four hours Northumberland and Sunbury would be the frontier. So thorough had been this stampede that scarcely a white person had been left in the vacated districts. Fort Augusta which contained a mere handful of men as a garrison could not have withstood any force of considerable size, and if such a force would have made a descent at the time it might have been a repetition of the Wyoming

tragedy, as hundreds of men, women and children had taken refuge there. None but a few small bands of Indians however made their appearance and in a week or two after,some of the settlers returned to gather their crops. This was a dangerous proceeding in some cases, as lurking savages frequently made attacks on small bands of workmen and in a number of instances killed some of them. In one of these attacks James Brady brother of Captain Sam Brady was killed. From the time of the runaway to the close of the war the country was filled with hostile Indians and during this time the most of the butchery was done. The settlers slowly returned to their homes but were always on the alert in case of an alarm and ready to fly to the nearest fort. It was a time that tried the nerve of men, and many a one lost his life. At times the forts contained nearly the entire population and the settlers only ventured forth as necessity compelled them to. It was not until after the close of the war that the effects of the runaway were fully overcome, many of those who had left at that time never returned and not until quiet and peace were restored did others venture in their places.

During this time we lose sight of Ludwig Derr and his trading post, his grist mill and his saw mill. We can find no record concerning him during the Revolution from the time he "dreeted" the Indians until he laid out the town. Just what his sentiments were about the war we cannot tell. He was undoubtedly entirely passive, probably not caring very much which side won in the great struggle only so business was good. We may be doing the old man an injustice by imputing this to him but there is really nothing given in any record establishing the contrary. Although on the other side he may have been a quiet unostentatious individual who made very little display of any good deeds that he did. This feature is rather characteristic of the Dutch. He may have warmly advocated the freedom of the colonists in his own mind without making it known to any one about him. He may too

have answered every appeal that was made to furnish his mite of money to help carry on the war, but it is certain that he did not go himself. From the position that he occupied amongst the settlers we might expect more from him than is accorded him. Others not nearly so favorably located are prominently mentioned at that time, but after all it is a difficult matter to define his character when so little is known of him. All these years murders by the Indians were almost constantly occurring through the valley, all around Derr's settlement, but he was never molested. Whether his place was strongly guarded or whether he was a friend of the Indians or whether he was overlooked by the marauding bands is not known. In all probability he stood his ground during the runaway as that would show distinctly another feature of Dutch character obstinacy. For while his neighbors would be fleeing on every side it would only be natural for a confirmed Dutchman to remain and declare there was no danger. Undoubtedly the Indians, though hostile to all the other settlers were friendly to Derr, his treatment of them in all cases having gained their friendship.

Derr's loyalty must however not be be questioned and he must also have been held in high esteem by his neighbors for in 1783 he was elected constable of Buffalo township. It must be remembered that the township then was fully as large and perhaps some larger than Union County is now, although it was not as large as at its organization, White Deer township having been taken from it in February, 1776. The boundary between the two was the Buffalo Creek to Spruce run, thence up that Run to the forks, thence up the northeast branch to the head, thence west to the line of Potter township. But even with White Deer taken off Ludwig yet had a wide scope of territory over which to exercise his authority of office. The county was thinly settled however and the inhabitants probably did not number as many as are now in the township of that name although not more than one tenth its former size.

With 1783 the war came to a close. Independence was not only declared but was backed up by hard fighting and the Briton left the American shore and took his authority with him. With the close of the war settlers once more came pouring into the West Branch Valley. Buffalo township began to fill up. Such land like Buffalo Valley presented could not long remain without a settler. Those who had left with the runaway and had not yet returned came back in this year except a few who never came, but this class generally had sold their property to some one else. Around Derr's place a small settlement had sprung up and Ludwig no doubt already looked forward to the time when he could lay out his town. No further apprehension was felt from the Indians, for with the fall of British power the red man left the valley. An era of prosperity dawned upon this section that has increased with each succeeding year.

Immigration was constant and steady in 1784. This year was but a repetition of the previous one. It required no practiced eye to see that Buffalo Valley would soon have all its available land occupied. The laying out of the town would soon be necessary, and Derr must have looked upon this influx of settlers with complacency as he inwardly computed the rise in the price of land and the probable value of town lots and how much more an acre would be worth, cut up into lots than if left in bulk. We can almost in imagination see him sitting in his mill room one day lost in thought and apparently unconscious of anything passing on about him, his pipe only at very long intervals emitting very slight puffs of smoke, and he almost as stationery as a marble statue. Suddenly as if some very favorable impression had seized him, he rises, gives the pipe several vigorous pulls, looks out of the window, walks back and forth several times, and then passes out of the room with his mind fully made up. He will lay out a town in the spring. Probably Ludwig did not go through these maneuvers exactly, but he undoubtedly had some

such a method of bringing about his thoughts and finally making up his mind. His mind made up, he did lay out the town next March, in the year 1785, and in the year of the independence of the United States the Ninth. Derr however had not a little trouble to retain his land. Christian Van Gundy, who attempted to wrest it from him in 1774, made another series of efforts beginning in November, 1781; and lasting for a number of years, and was only terminated by Van Gundy's money giving out. It was dragged from one session of court to another with a cost of considerable money to both parties, although Van Gundy had not the shadow of a title to the site of Lewisburg. It resulted in nothing but firmly establishing Derr's title.

Before passing to the founding of the town let us look at a few of the names of this region. The word "Buffalo" as applied to the valley, creek and mountain, has so far as I can find never been explained in any local historical work. No man of the present or past generation has ever seen a buffalo east of the Allegheny mountains, except in captivity, and it is a generally accepted opinion that the western plains only have ever been the home of that animal. This is a mistake. The time was when Buffalo Valley was a great pasture ground for large herds of the bison, if we dare credit Indian tradition, and in this case we have good reason to do so. At the time of settlement the valley was thickly wooded, offering but few plots, whereon the buffalo could find subsistence, but years before that the trees had stood further apart with large spreading limbs, and the ground was covered with abundance of grass, affording excellent pasturage.

Even after the settlement of the white people, buffalo were seen and the last one ever known to have been in this region was shot by Colonel John Kelly, the famous revolutionary soldier and early settler in what is now Kelly Township. Colonel Kelly was out hunting and on the adjoining farm to his saw the buffalo, when he took aim and shot,

It ran, but being late in the evening, he did not pursue it nor did he allow his dog, a young animal, to do so. He thought little more of it until several days later, when one of his neighbors reported to him that a dead buffalo had been found several miles away. Kelly went to get it, but a great part of it had already been devoured by wolves. The above occurrence was related by Colonel Kelly himself to the late Dr. S. L. Beck, of Lewisburg, and from the latter Rev. Justin R. Loomis LL.D. got the facts, who reported them in substance to the compiler of Haydins geological reports for 1875. The date given for the shooting of the animal is somewhere between 1790 and 1800. Colonel Kelly, according to Dr. Beck, related the same occurrence to an Indian named Logan, probably a different Logan than the Mingo chief who stated that at one time buffalo were very plenty in this region, and also concerning the distance of the trees from each other and the grazing as stated above.

We now have a mountain, a valley, two creeks, three townships and one post office named Buffalo, which is certainly a pretty strong effort to commemorate the existence of that animal along the West Branch.

The name "White Deer" as applied to the mountain and creek is said to have originated from a white deer being shot on the banks of the creek at an early day in the history of the settlements. The term is now applied to two creeks, a mountain, a valley, a township and a post office. So that it looks a little as if when we got an appropriate name we applied it to everything we had to name.

Before going further and entering upon the history of Lewisburg proper, we might also seek the derivation of the name Lewisburg. This was named after Ludwig Derr, the name Ludwig in German or Dutch being Lewis in English and Louis in French. It was long called Derrstown and in fact it has been but a few years since the latter name was no longer applied to the town by some of the older people.

CHAPTER IV.

Lewisburg Founded—Derr's Death—George Derr—Peter Borger—Eilenkhusen—The Whiskey Insurrection—First Academy.

We now come to the history of Lewisburg proper. For fifteen years Ludwig Derr had had possession of the town site during which the greatest changes in the history of the country had taken place. He had settled on the banks of the West Branch, a loyal subject of King George, and at the end of the period above mentioned, if he had spoken of loyalty to the King it would have been little less than treason. He had passed through the stirring times of the Revolution, had seen this now beautiful and peaceful valley converted into a field of battle with the two contending forces continually under arms, and each seeking to annihilate the other. He had seen the country deserted, and on the return of peace, had seen the Red man forever leave his favorite haunts, and the settler return and occupy the land from which he had been driven several years before. All this time the old mill remained standing unmolested while everywhere else along the West Branch, almost every form of building was destroyed. Derr's place seemed to be a peaceful spot, an oasis in the desert of war around it. He had, too, successfully defended his right and title to the land he occupied.

In March, 1785, he laid out the town. Samuel Weiser, son of Conrad Weiser, the Indian interpreter spoken of in a previous chapter, was the surveyor, and for his services received the lot on which Walls & Co's store is now lo-

cated. The town plot covered about one hundred and twenty-eight acres and was divided into three hundred and fifty lots. About the first thing Derr did after the town was surveyed was to donate a number of lots for religious purposes. He thoroughly understood the advantages of religious institutions in building up a town. On the 26th of March he donated lots Nos. 42, 44 and 46 to Walter Clark, William Gray and William Wilson in trust for a Presbyterian congregation at or near Lewisburg for a meeting house and burying ground. He likewise donated lots Nos. 121, 123 and 125, on the corner of St. Louis and Third streets, to the Lutheran congregation for the same purposes. The former soon became known as the English, and the latter as the German burying ground, irrespective of religious sect. Both were however finally claimed by the respective congregations and each has now a fine church edifice erected thereon.

Now, we do not wish particularly to question Derr's motives in making this donation. He might have been conscientious and did it really to benefit his neighbors, or what is more likely did it to entice settlers by laying before them superior church facilities. We have no records giving anything concerning his religious beliefs. Whether he was a Catholic or Protestant we do not know, although it is more likely that he inclined in the latter direction, without having his name on any church roll. He no doubt believed in morality so long as it did not interfere with business, and probably respected religion very highly so long as it brought in a good return for the outlay. We are rather constrained to believe that his liberality in donating these six lots for religious purposes, was done with the expectation that it would result in selling many more to people who would highly regard convenience in church duties. We will question his motives no further, but leave each one to form his own ideas, as it must be a matter of opinion only.

On the same day that he donated these lots he sold

another, and the first one, to William Wilson, on the corner of St. Louis and Water streets.

Without going further let us see what part of the present town Derr had in his town plot. His original tract contained three hundred and twenty acres, and of this he took one hundred and twenty-eight. The plot was bounded by the following streets: On the north by St. Anthony, on the east by Water, on the south by St. George, and on the west by Fifth. The streets running east and west were St. Anthony, St. Mary, St. John, Market, St. Louis, St. Catherine and St. George. Whoever named the streets, whether it was Derr or Weiser or some one else, evidently had a mania for prefixing saint to the name. The streets running north and south were Water, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, the numbering being back from the river.

The land along the bank of the river east of Water street was not included in the plot.

Derr had considerable difficulty in getting rid of the lots and to facilitate matters got up a lottery, and in this way disposed of the lot on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, where Dr. T. H. Wilson now has his residence, to John Brown for three pounds. In September Derr went to Philadelphia to find purchasers, and in the following November died there. So that at the very birth of the town that was to keep him in memory, he passed away. He left an only son, George Derr, who with Walter Clark and George Weitzel administered upon the estate. He also left a widow, Catharine Derr, but she survived him only a short time and died the next year.

George Derr remained the proprietor of Lewisburg for only a few years. In March, 1786, he sold the land along the river between the Lewisburg & Tyrone railroad and the site of the old wagon bridge to George Langs. The same year he sold the lot on Water street owned at present by Martin Hahn, to William Williams, who built the stone house still standing, that summer, and adjoining

this house on the south he built a frame building for a store and kept the first regular store in Lewisburg. The store room has long since disappeared but the house still remains, and looks as if it might last another century. In that day buildings were put up to stay.

This year the old difficulty about the title to the Derr tract broke out again. Christian VanGundy still claimed it and although Ludwig Derr during his life time clearly established his right to the land, VanGundy tried it again, now that he had to deal with the son of his former opponent. His success was no better than before, and at May term of court he was bound over for forcible entry.

On December 20th, 1788, George Derr transferred the town plot excepting seventeen lots and all lots sold by deed or written agreement by his father, to Peter Borger. On the 2nd of January following, Borger disposed of the same, with the same reserve to Carl Ellenkhusen of Amsterdam, Holland. Ellenkhusen, by letter of attorney, authorized Borger to sell lots for him, who, as attorney-in-fact, sold, mortgaged and disposed of lots for about eighteen months. At this stage Ellenkhusen's son, Mathias Joseph Ellenkhusen, came to America with his wife, Clara Helena, and the Rev. J. Charles Hilburn, a Catholic priest, who was his spiritual adviser. The elder Ellenkhusen transferred the letter of attorney from Borger to Hilburn and the latter continued to sell and mortgage. Through mistakes, or carelessness, in this manner of disposal some of the lots soon had a number of titles causing a great deal of trouble to subsequent buyers.

Young Ellenkhusen was a man of free and easy habits, and a little too fond of the "cup that intoxicates," and it was no doubt with an idea of reforming him that his father sent him to America. He had given him the town plot, some pocket money and enough clothing to last him until the sale of lots would give him an income, besides providing for his spiritual wants by furnishing him with a priest. Ellenkhusen was a man of genteel address, and

fond of society, and his wife was a refined woman. The change from Holland to America, however, did not effect a reformation in his character, and continuing in a course of dissipation he died July 17th, 1792, aged 38 years and 3 months. He was buried in the graveyard where the Presbyterian church now stands, and his tombstone bore the following inscription:

Here lieth
the body of
MATHIAS JOSEPH
ELLENKHUSEN,
who departed this life
July 17, 1792, age 38
years and 3 months.
Since it is so we all must Die
& Death no one doth spare
So let us all to Jesus Fly
& seek for refuge their

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When the changes were made in this graveyard preparatory to the erection of the church, James F. Linn, Esq., preserved the tombstone and placed it in the cellar of the church where it is at present.

Before going further we have the following list of the first residents in Lewisburg about the year 1785 and 1786. The list is taken from that excellent work, "Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley:" John Bolinger, Henry Conser, Godfrey Dering, (removed to Selinsgrove), Joseph Evans, (descendants still living in Lewisburg), Edward Lang, Nicholas Smith and Jacob Walker, (who afterwards moved to Mifflinburg. The population at that time must have been some 30 or 40 in number.

In 1788 the back road leading from Lewisburg to Mifflinburg, through Buffalo Cross Roads, was laid out. Lewisburg this year contained seventeen houses, one only being on Market street, now the principal street of the town

This was on the vacant lot next to Jonathan Wolfe's drug store. The only store was William Williams on Water street. A ferry owned by Ellenkhusen crossed the river opposite Williams', and another ferry owned by Flavel Roan crossed Buffalo Creek at the present iron bridge.

George Derr lived at the mill and conducted the business left him by his father. There was a tannery owned by Alexander Steele and it is highly probable that the original tannery standing where the vacated one lately owned by E. J. Hull now stands, was built this year by George Knox.

During the following years there is very little of interest in the history of Lewisburg. Immigration which immediately after the revolution had received quite an impetus, had begun to lag and a great part of Buffalo Valley still remained in woods, while much of it had not yet been settled. The most important event that occurred in this region, and it likewise affected the whole county, was the "Whiskey Insurrection." This took place in 1794, and Northumberland county took an active part. "Liberty Poles," as they were called, were raised by the insurrectionists at different places, and one near Lewisburg, at what was then Billmeyer's tavern. The insurrection was speedily crushed and things moved on as smoothly as before.

In 1798 Walter Clark, William Gray and William Wilson petitioned the legislature for an exchange of lots containing the English burying ground. Ludwig Derr had given lots 42, 44 and 46 to the Presbyterian congregation as stated before. This was soon made a burying ground. By mistake, apparently, a number of interments had been made in lot No. 48 while No. 42 contained none. They, therefore, asked the legislators to make an exchange of lot No. 42 for lot No. 48. The petition was granted.

One year before this, in 1797, George Derr sold out his mill and landed property in the southern part and outside, of the present borough of Lewisburg to Tobias Lehman

Lehman had it in possession until his death in 1803 or 1809, when in the latter year the estate was divided and his son-in-law, John Freedly, married to his daughter Elizabeth took the mill and four acres of land as his share of the inheritance.

There is not much of interest in the history of the town during this time. Things seemed to move along smoothly and the eighteenth century closed and nineteenth opened without any important event taking place in this then quiet spot.

An event of importance in the history of the public men of this part of the state occurred in 1802. On the 14th of December, of that year, Samuel Maclay was elected United States Senator. Mr. Maclay had been a resident of Buffalo township for a good many years. He first came to Buffalo valley in 1769, when he assisted his brother William in surveying the officer's tract. Being apparently pleased with the country, he made it his residence not long after, and soon rose to distinction. He was elected to Congress and afterward to the State Senate, when he was elected president of that body, and while serving in that capacity was elected to the United States Senate, serving until 1809, when he resigned. He died at his home in Buffalo township, and lies buried on the farm now owned by Joseph Green, near the Dreisbach church, with but very little to mark his grave.

In 1805 the first academy was built in Lewisburg. It stood on the site of the Presbyterian parsonage, and was built of logs. The next year George Kremer came to Lewisburg and made it his residence. He also opened a store about this time or shortly after. He was afterwards sent to Congress, and there became widely known for writing a letter accusing Henry Clay of selling out to John Quincy Adams in the presidential struggle, between those two candidates and Andrew Jackson.

An event occurred in the state House of Representatives at Lancaster during its session this year that caused con-

siderable commotion in that body. A young man from Buffalo valley, somewhat deranged in his mental faculties entered the assembly hall abruptly, and in a commanding voice said: "Mr. Speaker, I am charged by the Lord God with a message to this house, to direct them forthwith to pass a law for the removal of the seat of government from Lancaster to the top of Blue Hill." The members at this proceeding shouted out, "Put him out." The speaker then ordered him to be ejected, and the sergeants-at-arms taking him by either arm started toward the door. The young man then tripped the two officials, and they both fell sprawling on the floor. This done, he left the hall, and getting on his horse, started for Buffalo valley, never stopping until he reached it, a distance of 105 miles. Alighting from his horse on his return, the animal almost immediately fell dead.

In 1807 Governor McKean called out the militia in view of a pending war with Great Britain after the attack had been made on the American frigate Chesapeake. A meeting was also held at Sunbury, composed of delegates from the different townships of Northumberland county, to express sentiments on the approaching war. Samuel Maclay and Christopher Baldy were the delegates for Buffalo. The resolutions adopted at this meeting offered a unanimous support to the government. The county was to furnish a force of 1040 men. They were not called out, however, as the war was averted for the time being.

In 1808 Simon Snyder was elected governor. The campaign was an extremely heated one, James Ross was the opposing candidate, and all manner of charges and stories were circulated by one party against the other.

The most important step taken in the history of the town was its incorporation. This did not take place until 1812, and until that time Lewisburg grew slowly with nothing of special interest worthy of record taking place.

It must be understood that the town at that time amounted to very little. It was a straggling hamlet with a population of only a few hundred. Manufactories there

were none, except a tannery or two and the houses, if we may believe reports of old people, were in no sense the fine, substantial buildings that now beautify the town. As a market the town was nothing at all, scarcely. There were no facilities for transportation, and the inhabitants raised all they needed themselves. This caused the town to be held in contempt, and the following doggerel gives a very fair idea of what ridicule the Lewisburg of that day was made the butt of. It used to be sung in German by people from other sections who passed through it while going to and coming from distant markets,

Darrsdown du ormy Shtott,
Druckt a broadt und des net sot,
Holseppal cider, Blackbeere vie,
Der Dihenker kent net in dara shtott sie.

By a translation into English it reads something like the following, (we are not enough of a poet to give the rhyme but can probably convey the sense):

Derrstown you miserable town,
Dry bread and that not enough,
Crab apple cider, blackberry wine,
The devil could not live in this town.

The above was told the writer by his grandfather who died in Columbia County in 1878 at the age of 84. He had passed through Lewisburg in 1806 being then 12 years of age, and again several years later. He did not again see the town until 1873 when he was naturally somewhat surprised at the great change that had taken place, not only in the town but also in the country surrounding it, and the specimen of poetry of the German population at that day which we have given above, readily recurred to him. A whole chapter could not convey a better idea of the Lewisburg of that time than those four lines.

CHAPTER V.

Lewisburg Incorporated—First Borough Officers—Methodists Organized—Union County Erected—Bridge Company Chartered—First Church Built.

In 1812 the borough of Lewisburg was incorporated, by an act passed on the 31st of March incorporating the directors of streets, lanes and alleys. The first directors were elected at the house of Andrew Billmeyer on the 17th of October of this year. They were Henry Spyker, John Martin, John Lawshe, John Gordon and William McQuhae. On the 23d of the same month the board was organized with John Lawshe, president, and Henry Spyker, secretary. James Geddes was appointed supervisor, Andrew Sherrard, constable, and George Knox overseer of the poor. The first thing done by the board of directors was to open the streets, many of them having been fenced in. An ordinance was passed accordingly and in the following year, 1813, the streets were opened.

On the 25th of May, 1812, the Methodist church was organized at the house of John Gordon. The text, which has been preserved, was 1 John iii : 1. The number of members and names will be found in the history of that church

in another part of this work.

On the 18th of June President Madison issued his proclamation of war with Great Britain and on the 7th of September three hundred enlisted troops left Milton to join General Dearborn's volunteers and drafted men. They had orders to march to Meadville. A great many volunteers left the valley during this time, but most of them remained only a short time, returning after an absence of only a few months and all were loud in their denunciations of General Smythe, the commander on the frontier, who they declared to be a traitor.

On the 25th of March, 1813, the act erecting Union county was passed. The new county was that part of Northumberland west of the river, and the act was to take effect November 1st. Courts were to be held at Mifflinburg until commissioners appointed by the Governor could determine on the locality of the county seat, which was to be as near the centre as possible.

Mifflinburg at this time was somewhat larger than Lewisburg, and it continued so until sometime after the census of 1820. Lewisburg in 1813 contained about fifty families, and a population of probably two hundred and fifty. But the town was considerably scattered, and it looked much smaller than it was with even this population. The town was well supplied with hotels. Andrew Shearer kept the present Weidensaul hotel, John Lawshe kept the Black Horse, William Poak kept the old Albright tavern, a man by the name of Bilman kept another a Mr. Espy kept one, David Reese was proprietor of another one, and Henry Burget also kept tavern, seven in all. Besides these there was also a distillery, kept by James Black, just above the present stand-pipe, and Thomas Poak had a brewery. There were two schoolhouses, one where the Presbyterian parsonage now stands, and another on the site of the Lutheran parsonage. Churches there were none, but nearly all were members of the Driesbach or Buffalo Cross Roads congregations and attended there. There were two tanneries in the town, and where Mr. Frank Davis now has

his residence, John Sargent had a nail factory.

On the 1st of June the inhabitants of the town met and resolved that the president, secretary and directors should serve without pay and this agreement was to remain in full force forever. The tax duplicate for 1813—1814 amounted only to $98.88, and the expenses on the streets and surveys amounted to $103.06. The streets had been re-surveyed in the spring of 1813 by John Hayes, and in presenting his item of expenditures there was an allowance made of one dollar for one gallon of Geneva whiskey. Whiskey was evidently cheap at that time.

There were no houses at this time on North Third street and where the late Philip Billmeyer's residence now stands and the Pennsylvania freight depot, there was a large pond extending back from the former building, famous as a duck pond. The place was not filled up until a number of years after, and the middle aged residents of Lewisburg can still remember when they went there duck shooting and fishing. It was a great place for Catfish.

On the 26th of March, 1814, the first bridge company was chartered to build a bridge across the Susquehanna at Lewisburg. On the 14th of February the first court of Union county convened at Mifflinburg. On the 28th of June, James Banks, of Mifflin county, and Henry Haines, of Lancaster, commissioners appointed by Governor Snyder to select a county seat, met at Selinsgrove and explored the county. They decided on New Berlin as the proper place and also selected the site for the court house and jail. The former lot was purchased of C. Seebold, and the latter of John Solomon, the prices paid for the two being sixty-seven cents. On the 8th of March, 1815, the first court was held in that town and it remained the county seat until Snyder county was erected.

During 1814 several companies from Union county served in the war against Great Britain. They were five in number commanded by Captain Henry Miller, Jacob Hummel, Valentine Haas, John Bergstresser and Ner Middleswarth. Capt. Bergstresser's was a militia company. They

all belonged to the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George Weirick, except Middleswarth's, and were in the First Brigade, Second Division of the United States service. Middleswarth's company was a volunteer rifle company, belonging to the Rifle Battalion of the service.

In 1816 an association for the suppression of horse racing was organized in Lewisburg. Abbot Green was the treasurer. Shortly after this John Sargent and Robert Smith were brought before 'Squire Henry Spyker who fined them $20 each for indulging in this sport. The judges of the county reversed the decision, and Spyker in his docket coolly adds: "After this the judges may fine the horse racers themselves." Public opinion in Lewisburg concerning horse racing has considerably changed since the association for its suppression was formed, and now almost every one in the town that has a horse at all considers him a racer and seeks every opportunity to test his superiority over every other one.

In 1817 occurred the death of Flavel Roan, the writer of the famous deed that has received a great deal of attention. Roan was a very witty man and the son of a clergyman of Lancaster, the Rev. John Roan. He was born in 1760, and came to Buffalo valley when a young man. He was an excellent penman and had a good education. When Union county was erected and the county officers elected, he was made commissioner's clerk. He was buried in the then English graveyard on Market street, and when the Presbyterian church was built, his grave being unmarked, was lost.

In 1818 the first church in Lewisburg was built by the Methodists on the now vacant lot formely occupied by the Marsh foundry. It was the only church in the town for some time, and as such was occupied by several denominations. In 1819 the large stone house now owned and occupied by M. Halfpenny, on the corner of Market and First streets, was built by William Hayes.

In 1820 the first census was taken since Lewisburg became a seperate corporation, and showed this town to con-

tain 579 inhabitants. Mifflinburg had 620 and New Ber- 515. Mifflinburg, it will thus be seen, was a little ahead of Lewisburg, while New Berlin was not very far behind.

CHAPTER VI.

Second Incorporation—George Kremer-Canal and Turnpike Located—First Temperance Society—Churches Built—Common School Law—Defective Titles—Fourth of July Accident—Brick Academy Built—The Militia—Lewisburg Anti-Slavery Vote—Railroad Excitement—County Divided—County Seat Located.

In 1822 Lewisburg was again incorporated as a borough and received its present charter by act of assembly approved March 21, 1822,

From the date of its incorporation the minute books of the borough council show only about a half dozen entries until 1832. It is therefore difficult to obtain information of the workings of the corporation during that time.

In the same year that the town was incorporated, it was also made a sepparate election district which it had not been betore.

On March 14, 1823, the first election of town officers took place. John Nesbit was elected burgess, and James Geddes, Alexander Graham George Knox, Henry Beck and William Hayes, members of the town council. Sometime after this the election of a burgess seems to have been dispensed with as no mention of such an officer is made in the borough minutes until 1850.

In the same year the second church in the town was built. This was the Christian Chapel on North Fifth street mentioned in the history of that church.

In 1825 a great commotion was caused by George Kremer who was then in congress. Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams were the presidential candidates the fall before. The election at the polls did not show a clear majority for either candidate and it was taken into the lower house of Congress. Kremer who was from Lewisburg in an article in the "Columbian Observor" of Philadelphia accused Clay of selling out to Adams and went so far as to offer to furnish proof of his assertions. It caused great excitement in all the political parties of the day and Clay went so far as to challenge the writer of the article to a duel. The matter rested for some time before Kremer was asked to produce his proof, he meantime being lionized everywhere by his party. In Lewisburg on March 26th a great banquet was prepared in his honor, and every attention paid him as being a great statesman. Clay denounced the writer of the article unsparingly although not knowing who it was as Kremer had written annonymously. Finally a committee of investigation was appointed, and it did not enter into its investigations very far until it was seen that Kremer had been imposed upon by his own party rriends who wanted to make capital out of the political situation by raising a story to injure Clay and Adams and seat Jackson, and Kremer was a ready tool to further the charge against those two men although he firmly believed that the story was true, and only when the investigation took place found out how he had been imposed upon by his friends failing to produce any evidence to sustain the charge. But even after the charge was proven to be false there were enough people throughout the country who firmly believed it to be true and although Clay made every exertion to prove his and Adams' innocence it lost the latter his election in 1828 and Jackson became president.

In 1828 the canal was located, also the Lewisburg and Mifflinburg turnpike. The former did not reach Lewisburg until 1831 while the latter was completed in 1829. It required hard work on the part of some of the citizens of the town to get the canal. At first efforts were made to have it on the west side of the river but this failed the estimate of cost being $340,000 more than on the east side. The next effort was to get a branch to enter Lewisburg and when finally the news came on the 22d of March, 1831, that the Governor had really signed the improvement act creating the Cross-cut, general rejoicing took place in Lewisburg. "The town was illuminated; cannon fired and toasts drank." To William Cameron, Dr. Thomas Van-Valzah and Dr. William Joyce was due the credit of getting the cross-cut. They had gone to Harrisburg and urged the matter with great persistency.

In 1830 the fifth census of the United States was taken, Lewisburg had 924 inhabitants, Mifflinburg had fallen behind and had only 663 or only 43 more than at the previous census.

In 1831 the first temperance society in Buffalo Valley was formed at Lewisburg. There were seven members, John Nesbit, James Aiken, James F. Linn, Caroline Graham, Mary Irwin, Elizabeth Graham and Abner C. Harding. How long it lasted we cannot tell or whether it increased much in membership.

About this year the first fire engine was purchased by Lewisburg. It was a peculiar construction worked by a crank and called derisively "the old coffee mill." It was succeeded by the "Valiant" which at that time was considered a very superior engine.

In 1832 Colonel John Kelly died and was buried in the English grave yard. Colonel Kelly was a very prominent man in the early history of this region. He came to Buffalo Valley in 1768, immediately after the purchase from the Indians. When the Revolution broke out he entered the service and there received his title of Colonel. He

was fearless, and just such a man physically and morally as it required to settle the wilderness. He was eighty-eight years old when he died.

In 1833 the Presbyterian Church on the corner of St. Louis and First Streets was completed. The Methodist church standing where the present building does was also built and a subscription started for the erection of a Union Church by the Lutherans and Reformeds where the present Lutheran Church stands. The branch of the canal, known as the Cross-Cut was completed this year and a lively time was indulged in by the citizens of Lewisburg. A torch light procession was one of the specialties and as the torches at that time consisted of candles, many of the participants had their clothing spoiled entirely by the tallow dropping on it. I heard this from Samuel Slifer, who also said that he had then and there vowed that he would never enter another procession.

In 1834 the legislature passed the common school law, and in the Fall of that year meetings were held in opposition to the bill. On the 18th of September a citizens meeting was held in the Court House in New Berlin at which strong resolutions against the bill were adopted and delegates appointed to meet on the 23d of the same month to consider what measures to take in opposition to the bill. The delegates appointed from Lewisburg were William Hayes and Jacob Zentmeyer of these George Schnable took the place of Hayes at the meeting of the 23d. It was then decided that the delegates act as township committes to circulate petitions, and procure signers praying for a repeal of the school law.

The adoption of this law depended on the results of a popular vote. Elections were held repeatedly and each district could reject or adopt the law. The first election was held on September 19, of this year and only two districts in the county cast their votes in its favor. These were White Deer township and Lewisburg borough. In the former the vote stood 26 to 52 in its favor and in the

latter 55 to 71. All the others voted against it and some of them by decided majorities, Union township which contained New Berlin cast 205 votes against and not one in favor. The others casting a unanimous vote against were Perry, Centre, Beaver and Washington while Chapman cast but 1 in its favor and East Buffalo 3, with 87 against. Lewisburg had therefore decided to have schools at the first opportunity given it to make known its will in the matter, and comparing its vote with the other districts, it certainly speaks well for the intelligence of its people. It required years for its adoption in some of the districts.

We must not overlook one matter of great importance in the history of Lewisburg. As stated in a previous chapter, titles to some of the lots given by Peter Borger and Rev. J. Charles Hilburn became a matter of dispute in after times. After the death of Ellenkhusen in 1792, the proprietors had either all died or moved away, and most of the lot owners lived in Philadelphia. The citizens of Lewisburg at that time, then with a view of securing the lots by possession right enclosed them in fences and cultivated them. No effort seems to have been made by owners to gain possession until 1814 when Robert E. Griffith of Philadelphia brought an ejectment for a large number of lots, but he was defeated in the Supreme Court in 1823 owing to the defective proof of the execution of the letter of attorney to Peter Borger. In 1824 the ejectments were renewed, but the cases were compromised between the years 182[illegible] and 1832 by the defendants paying a small sum for the lots. This defeat of title while causing a great deal of trouble was really beneficial to Lewisburg, for as long as the matter of title remained unsettled few buildings were erected, not many, caring to put a good building when they did not know whether they could retain the lot. But when this matter was fully settled those who built were able to build much better edifices than if they had been erected a number of years before. There is no doubt that Lewisburg owes much of its

fine streets and handsome buildings to the defect of the Ellenkhusen titles. There was one more attempt made to obtain possession of many of the lots. This was in 1841 when George W. West brought an ejectment for one hundred lots against John Lawshe and Charles Beyer, neither of whom were in possesston of any lots, and so the writ was set aside for informality and has not been renewed since.

In the fall of 1834 Nathan Mitchell and Peter Nevius opened the foundry, later known as the Marsh foundry and which burned down in 1878.

In 1835, April 8th, Colonel Kelly's monument was erected in the English grave yard with very imposing ceremonies. The military organizations of the vicinity took part among them being the old Revolutionary soldiers who were still living. James Merrill, Esq., delived an oration. The architects of the monument were William Hubbard, F. Stoughton, Samuel Bursh and Charles Penny. When the bodies were removed from this burying ground the remains of Colonel Kelly were removed with them

Those were the days of training and battalions, and a Militia Company was formed in almost every township. About the 1st of July of this year Abbot Green was elected Major General of the division located in this section. The regiment in this vicinity was the forty-third and Henry Noll was elected Colonel, Samuel Reber, Lieutenant Colonel, and John Gundy and George Roush majors of this regiment.

In 1836 occurred the accident in the Fourth of July celebration that maimed three men and caused a great deal of excitement. Towards evening a party took out an old cannon and going down to the river bank near where Halfpenny's mill now stands, fired it off several times. When in the act of ramming the third charge it exploded and Joseph McCool had his right arm blown off necessitating amputation below the elbow. John Bower lost his two fingers and Peter Bower lost his thumb. On the 1st of

April of this year the Lewisburg, Penn's Valley and Hollidaysburg railroad was incorporated. The incorporation was about all that ever came of it. A survey was made shortly after but no road was ever constructed. On the 28th of December the borough Council laid a tax of $120 for buying fire ladders. This made a fairly respectable fire department. The borough then had, after these were purchased, an engine and sufficient ladders for any demands that might be made.

In the next year 1837 the first apostle of Abolitionism came to the valley. This was Miller McKim, and he lectured on Abolition of Slavery in Lewisburg on November 10th. A small riot broke out several days after at a meeting in which the question whether he be allowed to speak again or not, was in discussion. In this same year petitions were presented from the citizens asking the borough council to issue bills of credit of denominations less than five dollars. The request was granted and an ordinance was passed authorizing a loan of $2000 at 1 per cent per annum and this to be loaned individuals at 6 per cent. The bills of credit were issued in denominations of $1.00, 50, 25 and 12½ cents, redeemable in one year on the First day of August 1828. This was the famous "Shinplaster" medium of exchange and lasted for a number of years.

In 1839 the brick academy that is now used as a dwelling on the corner of First and St. Mary streets was built by a joint stock company. It was sold for debt in September 1845 and purchased by another company which afterwards sold it to John Randolph who had a flourishing school there for a number of years. The conductors of it previous to Mr. Randolph were James McClure, Esq., Rev. Hugh Pollock, John Robinson, Esq., Rev. Samuel Shaffer and Robert C. Ross.

In 1840 the census was again taken when Lewisburg had a population of 1,220, Mifflinburg had only 704 and New Berlin 679. Lewisburg had now distanced all county

competitors in the number of inhabitants.

A very strong military spirit pervaded the county at this time and in Buffalo Valley alone in 1842 there vere six companies. These were the Lafayette Troop, Union Troop, Patriotic Blues, Union Rifle Rangers, Mifflinburg Greens, and the Lewisburg Infantry. J McFadden commanded the Lewisburg company. The field officers of the regiment, the forty third were Colonel, Levi B. Christ; Lieutenant Colonel, Jacob Ritter; Major, Robert B. Green; and Abbot Green was elected Major General of the Eighth Division on the 4th of July of this year a position he had held before.

In April 1843 the Hon. Isaac G. Gordon was admitted to the bar. He had been a student under James F. Linn, Esq. Gordon went to Jefferson county where he was elected a member of the house in 1860-61 and in 1866 became president judge of the twenty eighth district. In 1873 he was elected one of the state Supreme Court judges, in which office he serves at present.

In this same year occurred that religious excitement known as Millerism. A clergyman named Miller predicted the destruction of the world, and so confident were some of his followers that they repaired to the church robed in white expecting to make the ascension on the 14th of February at noon. They were doomed to disappointment, however, and the grand old globe still continues to exist. During the fall of this year the first definite steps were taken to establish the Baptist church and in the succeeding January an organization was formed.

During the fall of 1844 the first anti-slavery candidate ran for president, James G. Birney. He received 8 votes in Lewisburg. The Native American party also about this time began to agitate matters in this section.

The year 1845 is noted for the advent of photography into the valley. An artist by the name of Felch took daguerreotypes during the month of December, and the

prices he charged makes his lot an enviable one by those who are engaged in the same business at the present day. He charged $6.00 for a group of five in a small four inch case.

With 1846 the building of a railroad through Buffalo Valley was agitated and a large meeting was held at Mifflinburg on the 8th of January to discuss the matter, but nothing definite came of it. A thing of far greater immediate importance was that of the establishment of the University at Lewisburg. The act was passed on the 5th of February. For the subsequent history we invite the reader to the article on that subject in this work. In this year the Mexican War broke out and a small number of troops were furnished by Union county, sixteen in all. One only of those remains in this vicinity and that is Joseph Leopard who went from Kelly township, and not being content with his war experience in Mexico he also entered in the late war and passed through some of the hardest battles of that conflict.

Lewisburg was in the midst of a temperance war in 1847 judging by a vote taken to license hotels, 210 votes were cast against and only 74 in favor. In both 1846 and 1847 there was a flood along the river although no damage was done of any account in the town. The final settlement of the script (shinplaster) that was issued was made on March 30th of 1849. In May 1843, $6033,75 had been issued and at this settlement $5601,51 had been redeemed. The asserts to meet the remainder amounted to $639,40 of which the auditors then considered $300 as lost.

In 1849 the last battalion was held in Lewisburg. A large crowd from the country surrounding had gathered to see the sight, only to be disappointed, as only one company paraded and that was the home company.

In 1850 the valuation of real estate in Lewisburg was $168,782. At the census taken this year the town had a

population of 2042 which was a considerable increase over 1840. Mifflinburg had 783 and New Berlin, 741. A. H. Blair was elected burgess of the town this year, he was the first burgess Lewisburg had for many years, but from this time forward burgesses were regularly elected. This year the boat yard was brought to town from the east side of the river.

With 1851 came the Susquehanna railroad excitement and the telegraph. The latter entered Lewisburg on the 26th of May. A Company to build a railroad from Baltimore to Williamsport had been organized and they asked from each county that they passed through a subscription of stock. The excitement lasted for several years. In 1852 February 12th a public meeting was held in Lewisburg at which a resolution was passed instructing the borough council to subscribe a sum not exceeding $75,000. This was subsequently subscribed but on December 15th 1854 it was withdrawn. On the 25th of April 1852 the county commissioners subscribed $200,000 for the county towards the Susquehanna railroad. This raised such a breeze that a monster meeting was held in New Berlin on the 31st of August, a great many being opposed to the subscription. It came very near breaking up in a riot but was finally conducted in a manner that approached something like order. The Hon. Ner Middleswarth was chosen president, and after a good deal of wrangling the meeting endorsed the subscription of the county commissioners. It was one of the causes that finally led to the division of the county. The subscription was however finally withdrawn and the company after doing considerable grading abandoned the route, and the Northern Central road on the east side of the river took its place in the matter of traffic.

The Union County Agricultural Society was organized in November 13th 1852, and the first steam flouring mill in Union county was built by Messrs Nesbit, Hayes and

Fichthorn on the site of Halfpenny's woolen mills.

In 1853 April 12th the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad Company was incorporated and on the 16th of May the survey was commenced. The Le visburg Savings institution was incorporated on the 20th of April, and was the first bank in Lewisburg.

The matter of a division of the county began to be greatly agitated during these years and finally in 1855, March 2nd the act creating a new county to be called Snyder was passed and at a subsequent election provided for in the act held on the 14th of March it was ratified by a vote in the entire county of 1688, for, to 1643, against The vote in the present Union county was 1584, for, to 536, against. Only three election districts containing a majority opposing. These we reHartley, Mifflinburg and Limestone.

The next question to be decided was the location of the county seat, New Berlin was of course out of the question as being too far from the centre. Mifflinburg and Lewisburg were the two towns between which the matter lay. The citizens of both the towns offered to put up county buildings free of all expense to the county, and the only way to decide was to leave it to an election, which was therefore held on the 9th of October 1855 with the following result given by each election district:

	For Lewisburg	For Mifflinburg
Lewisburg, North Ward	286	
" South Ward	233	
East Buffalo,	174	8
Union	79	26
Kelly	145	21
White Deer	255	26
Buffalo	157	121
West Buffalo	13	200
Hartley	78	321
New Berlin	7	139

Jackson.....	4	39
Limestone.....	5	129
Mifflinburg.....	1	196
	1436	1226

The majority for Lewisburg was therefore 210, and it became just what its location demanded before, the seat of justice for a county.

On the 3rd of the following December the records were removed from New Berlin to Lewisburg and on the 17th of the same month the first court was held in the basement of the Methodist Church.

CHAPTER VII.

The Court House erected—Flood of 1865—Railroad enters Lewisburg—Flood of 1875—Fires in 1878—Another Railroad—Revival of enterprise.

With the location of the county seat at Lewisburg. The town began to enter on a new era of prosperity. No better place could have been selected for the purpose. It had a population far exceeding that of any other town in the county, and its trade was more than all the rest put together It was the only town in the county that had any means of communication with the cities. It had had canal facilities for twenty-two years and in the year that the county was divided the railroad on the opposite side of the river was constructed so that its situation was far more advantageous than that of any of its neighbors.

The first thing to occupy the attention of the inhabitants was the Court House. They had promised to build this free of expense to the county and they must next fulfill that promise. A subscription was therefore started and $17,500 was subscribed by individuals of the town only. They had determined to ask no outside aid and they soon saw that it was not necessary, In the Spring of 1856 the building was commenced. The Hon. George F. Miller donated a lot on the corner of St. Louis and Second streets for the purpose, and another lot was bought of Henry

Spyker making two in all. Jonathan Wolfe, Henry Fries and James P. Ross were the locating committee, and they selected the highest portion of the principal part of the town giving to the large court house thereon erected a grand if not a majestic appearance. It it one of the first objects in Lewisburg that arrests the eye of the traveler as he looks from the car window in passing over the railroad on the other side of the river, and from almost any point that you enter Lewisburg the court house is sure to be one of the first objects to attract the attention.

As soon as the subscription was taken, specifications were drawn up by Lewis Palmer a prominent contractor of the day, and the building let out at contract, which was given to Mr. Palmer for $17,000, but so much was added afterwards to the building that it brought the total cost up to nearly $25,000. It required nearly two years in building and was not completed until the fall of 1857. It was first occupied for holding court at the February term 1857 the week beginning with February 16th. William Cameron, Esq., Hon. John Walls and Thomas Hayes constituted the building committee.

The building is of brick, the walls being twenty-two inches thick resting on a heavy stone foundation. The dimensions are 50 by 100 feet and three stories in height, the first floor or basement containing the county prison with seven cells enclosed with strong stone walls intended to be so strong as to defy all attempts at escape by prisoners, but which subsequently proved after all not strong enough as at least one prisoner dug his way through, but for all ordinary prisoners it offers a barrier strong enough to resist all attempts at escape. Besides the cells there is a corridor of ample dimensions to allow exercise for prisoners, on this floor is also the Sheriff's dining room, kitchen and cellar. The second floor contains the county offices, four in number, Sheriffs' office, Prothonotary's office, Register's

office, and the Commissioner's and Treasurer's offices occupy one room. The three last named have fire proofs large enough to hold all the records for centuries to come. This floor contains also the Sheriff's bed rooms. At the north end of the building two massive stair ways lead to the court room, the dimensions of which are 50 by 60 feet and 21 feet to the ceiling. The bar is at the southern end of this room and on either side of the judge is a door leading to the traverse and grand jury rooms, and all other rooms necessary, prosecuting attorneys, etc. These rooms are well fitted for the purpose. The court room is well seated with plenty of light, and the county offices are models of neatness, and well lighted and ventilated. The heat is derived from furnaces in the cellar and gas is used in lighting. The building faces eastward on Second street and on this side is a rich Ionic portico. A Corinthian cupola with a richly toned bell caps the building. The bell was the gift of the Hon. Simon Cameron. The entrance to the court house mostly used is the one on the north side leading in from St. Louis Streets. The only fault that has been found is with the jail. That being partly underground is somewhat damp and it has been several times condemned by the prison inspectors of Pennsylvania; but this condition of the jail may to a great extent have the effect of keeping out many who otherwise might be prisoners, as the jail seldom contains more than two or three and not unfrequently none at all.

The money subscribed was not sufficient to pay for the building and a number therefore increased their subscription, while as late as March 10th 1859 the borough council appropriated $3,000 towards paying the subscriptions of those who were unable to do so. Considering the size of the town at that time, the sum raised is a splendid commendation of the generosity of the people.

The court house completed, there is nothing of special interest until 1860 when another census was taken. Lew-

isburg at this census had 2,666 inhabitants, an increase over 1850 of 624.

With 1861 came the call for troops and during that and succeeding years Lewisburg as well as the entire county responded nobly to the call. A list of those who went to the front will be found in another part of this work. It is probably better not to say much of the inner spirit of the town during this time. They were exciting days and politics was at a continual fever heat. The passions of men were often excited to the highest pitch. It is not necessary to awaken old prejudies or old quarrels, by recounting some of the actions that took place, or repeating the sentiments uttered in the town at that time. It is but necessary to state that Lewisburg did its full duty in suppressing the rebellion.

In 1865 came the great flood. The ice left on the river sometime during the latter part of February or beginning of March and no apprehension of a flood was felt whatever. But about the fifteenth of March a heavy rain set in and continued swelling the smaller streams that enter the river near its source, besides melting the snow that still remained on the mountains. By the 16th the river rose rapidly and on the 17th it reached its highest, twenty five feet above the low water mark. It took several bridges along the river above Lewisburg the last one being the Milton bridge which coming down with a rapid current struck against the Lewisburg bridge and swept a part of it off the piers in the afternoon of the 17th and the remainder was taken during the following night. The old structure that had thus stood the storm for forty seven years had to succumb to the inevitable and depart, to the great regret of the people of Lewisburg and vicinity, and the stock holders especially.

There was little damage done to the town besides this, and in a few years later a far better bridge was erected and one that has paid a great deal better dividends. The

dividends of the old bridge never exceeded five percent. It is a question whether the departure of the old bridge was not after all a benefit to the town. The railroad would hardly have been built as soon as it was if a bridge would not have been built.

It is barely necessary to give an extended account of the progress of Lewisburg during this period of its existence; as a full discription is given of its enterprizesin another part of this work, and we shall therefore give but a passing notice. In 1869 the railroad entered the town and in July of that year the first shriek of a locomotive was heard on our streets. The next year the census showed Lewisburg to contain 3,121 inhabitants. In this year, 1870, the West ward was erected comprising all that part of the borough west of Fifth Street and on the 13th of February the streets were first lit up with gas. The decade from 1870 to 1880 was barren of events. The public mind seemed to be slumbering preparatory to taking a leap in the next decade.

In 1874 William Cameron, Esq., presented the borough with the excellant fire apparatus that resulted in organizing the Lewisburg fire department of which the town can justly be proud as it is one of the most efficient in the state for a town of the size of Lewisburg. Mr. Cameron died on the morning of September 10, 1877. He was the wealthiest man in this part of the state and was closely connected with the interests of Lewisburg for many years.

In 1875 occurred another flood that was feared might be a repetition of 1865. The winter had been very cold and ice was frozen on the river to the depth it is said of several feet. A thaw caused a gorge to form just above Milton of several miles in length. It was feared when this would come it might again take the bridge. Towards spring every precaution was taken to prevent this. The bridge was sawed apart at every span and stones were walled up within the bridge over every pier. Finally a

train of thirty-seven cars loaded with stone, the total weight amounting to 1280 tons or a ton for each foot of bridge, was kept in readiness to run on the bridge at any moment. On the 31st of March at about one o'clock in the afternoon the ice began to move but only went a short distance when it stopped. It started again at six o'clock and continued running an hour when it began to gorge at Winfield and the river began to rise at the rate of *twelve feet per hour*. This rapidity continued only for a short time, but it gradually rose until two o'clock of the next morning when it was twenty one-and-a-half feet above low water, or within three and a-half feet of 1865. The train of cars was run on the bridge but the water did not get high enough to do any damage and the gorge at Winfield finally left and the water receded.

In 1878 occurred two noted fires; these were the Halfpenny woolen mills on the night of May 7—8 and the Marsh foundry on the night of September 13th. Both were great losses but the latter was by far the greater to the town. Nearly 100 hands were employed at this one, and as is was never rebuilt it threw that many hands out of employment, many of whom left the town to seek employment elsewhere.

In 1880 the census showed a decrease over 1870 of 41 persons or a population of 3,080. The north ward contained 1,323, the south ward 1,103 and the west ward 654. This was owing in a great extent to the depression in business and the burning of the Marsh foundry.

In 1882 a new railroad was built through the town. This was the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg road extending from West Milton to Shamokin a distance of 32 miles and connecting two divisions of the Reading railroad system forming a link in a great trunk line between New York City and the west. The accession of this railroad awakened a spirit of enterprise that soon brought to the town a number of manufactures and created such a revival as was

never heard of or felt during any time in the towns previous history. Cyrus Hoffa who had been engaged in the milling and grain business proposed to a number of other capitalists the erection of a large flouring mill to manufacture the large amount of grain produced in this section into flour. It was favorably received and in 1883 the company was organized and the necessary buildings erected with all the latest improvements in milling machinery. It paid well and others began looking around for a place to invest their money. A nail factory was next organized in 1884 and extensive works erected, soon to be enlarged to supply the demand. In the fall of 1885 the old planing mill that had not been run for several years was rented by another company and it began with more orders than could be filled. About the same time a new company was being organized for the manufacture of furniture, and planing mill work. The stock now has all been taken and in the spring of 1886 the buildings will be erected and work commenced. Just at this writing (March 17, 1886) a site has been selected for an extensive machine shop and malleable iron works by a party from Milton, Pa. Such a boom as Lewisburg experiences at present has never been dreamed of before.

In 1883 water works were erected, supplying the town with abundance of pure, healthy water taken from the Susquehanna.

All these institutions pay good dividends and with a single exception every investment made in manufacturing establishments, at the present time returns good profits to the investor, and the one here excepted paid for itself in dividends a number of years ago.

CHAPTER VIII

The Centennial Celebration—Divisions of the Town—Valuation—Indebtedness—Health.

The year 1885 was the centennial year of the founding of Lewisburg. One hundred years before old Ludwig Derr had laid out the town and was fortunate in not putting it off a year or his memory would probably never have been handed down to the present generation. For it must be remembered that he died before the end of the year in which he had laid out the town. Probably very few in town had any idea at the opening of 1885 that the Fourth of July of that year would witness the greatest celebration ever held in the vicinity.

The first suggestion made towards a Centennial celebration was made in the "Lewisburg Journal" of April 15 1885 when it contained the following article: "This year is the centennial anniversary of our borough. The town was laid out in March, 1785. We ought to have a celebration of some sort. Let us arrange to have such a celebration on the coming Fourth of July. Our town has not had any demonstration on that national holiday for many years. Let us blend the two in one this year—that is, celebrate the Nation's birthday and our town's centennial at the same time. What say, citizens of Lewisburg?"

This was the first mention and it will be seen that much credit is due the "Journal" for thus opening the question.

It took considerable urging at first and each issue of the paper contained something, appealing to the inhabitants to take the proper steps. Meanwhile the other county papers took up the matter and finally on Saturday evening May 23rd a meeting of citizens was held in the court house, John V. Miller was chairman of the meeting and and J. R. Cornelius, secretary. Little was done but to test the spirit of those present and it was soon found that an almost unanimous feeling favorable to the project was entertained. Another meeting was called on the Thursday evening following at which committees were chosen and the work outlined. The executive committee elected were Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, Capt. J. V. Miller, Capt. J. P. Brooke, George S. Matlack, Capt. John A. Owens, J.T. Baker, Esq. and Jas. M. Mowery. The finance committee consisted of A. M. Lawshe, Geo. E. Long, Esq., J. W. Shriner, Josiah Girton, S. D. Bates, S. H. Himmelreich, J. W. Houghton and W. O. Shaffer. The executive committee then appointed the following other committees: On printing; J. R. Cornelious, F. O. Whitman, B. K. Focht, George. W. Schoch and Joseph McCall. On invitations; D.P.Higgins, J. B. Forrest, Wm. Dreisbach, G. Woods and Wm. S. Leinbach. On entertainment; S. D. Bates, Wm. M. Ginter and W. D. Himmelreich. On decoration; J. Wesley Cornelius, F. A. Donehower, W. L. Donachy, J. C. F. Brown, T. S. Smeed, Josiah Kelly, Washington Hutchinson and Augustus Derr. On Music; Alfred S. Sheller, Wilson Reitmeyer, Harry Proctor, D. L. Martin and B. F. Angstadt. On transportation; Hon. Eli Slifer, Hon. A. H. Dill, J. C. Smith, R.E. Darlington, W. L. Fry and D. B. Miller.

Having thus made these arrangements, the next matter was to secure the money. The finance committee went to work and met with a liberal response. Meetings were held weekly and as the time approached a true sense of the magnitude of the celebration began to make itself known

to the citizens. Neighboring towns took up the strain, the newspapers contained glowing accounts of what a time Lewisburg would have on "the glorious Fourth" and almost every man, woman and child within a radius of twenty miles began making preparations to attend.

On the evening of the 3rd of July people began coming and the next morning long trains of cars loaded to overflowing with human freight came pouring into the town. Bands and drum corps struck up on every corner and before ten o'clock the sidewalks were so crowded as scarcely to allow any one to pass through.

The state of Pennsylvania had loaned to the executive committee a twelve pound cannon to do service in firing a salute on the morning of the Fourth. At about 4 o'clock in the morning the drum corps of Company A, began beating the reveille and about that time, too, the cannon began booming. The entire town was awake and stirring in a short time. The town had been beautifully decorated the day before, many of the houses were almost hidden by bunting, flags and wreaths. Arches spanned the streets. The first one being a double arch where Second street crosses Market, put up by the Grand Army. The second on Third and Market streets, put up by citizens. The fireman's arch spanned Fourth and Market streets. All these were double arches; and were handsomely decorated. Another one spanned Market at Fifth street erected by citizens, the Military Company's was over Market at Sixth street and a final one on Market at Seventh street put up by citizens. The Grand Army had one more on Third street opposite Music Hall.

The first train from Centre county contained nineteen crowded cars and it was estimated that at least 15,000 strangers were brought to town by rail while fully 10,000 more came by other conveyances.

At 12 o'clock noon the procession started and consisted of three divisions. A. M. Lawshe was the marshall assist-

ed by Eilert Houck, Josiah Girton, Isaac W. Rank, George D. Woods and John Musser.

The first division consisted of the Grand Army posts. Norman Ball was the marshal with Capt. John A. Owens and H. E. Gutelius, aids. There were twelve Grand Army posts with 575 men, a Zouave company with 25 men, a Sons of Veterans camp with 20 men, a squad from the Danville G. A. R. post with a small cannon, four bands and two drum corps in this division.

The second divisioncontained the military, J. F. Van-Valzah was the marshall. In this division there were six companies of the Twelfth regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania with 230 men with Colonel Stead and staff, a Sons of America camp with 40 men, two bands and a drum corps.

The third division was marshalled by W. O. Shaffer aided by W. Brady Piatt, of Watsontown. It contained the fire companies, of these there were eight companies with five engines and 338 men, three hose companies and as many hose carriages with 97 men, two hook and ladder companies, one truck and 70 men. There were seven bands and one drum corps in this division while the state cannon brought up the rear.

On the fourth division S. D. Bates was marshall. It contained the industral display. This consisted of the following; "Our Original Inhabitants" four Indians on foot; four generations of the Derr family in a carriage; Printing by steam power by which a small sheet containing a short history of the town was printed and circulated; Sewing and knitting by hand; Planing by steam power; Making nails by the old way; Making nails by machinery; display of hardware by C. Dreisbach; making flour by roller process, by the Buffalo Milling Company; Ludwig Derr's monument, by C. F. Lindig; threshing by hand; portable engine and threshing machine; two men carrying hand rakes; horse rake, and several self binding reapers

were also in the parade.

The procession was an imposing one and contained about 1,700 men. It passed over the principal streets of the town and finally went to the University grove where many engaged in various sports and many went into Commencement Hall in the University where addresses took place. These exercises opened with prayer by Rev. E. H. Leisenring followed by a humorous address by the Hon. Isaac G. Gordon Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. John B. Linn next gave a historical reading of Lewisburg and the exercises closed with the benediction by the Rev. I. H. Torrence, of Danville, Pa. The address by Judge Gordon was a very appropriate one, interesting, amusing and instructive. Mr. Linn is a very good local historian and his sketch on this occasion was an excellent one.

The matter of fire works was an after-thought entirely and therefore was not so much of a success as the exercises during the day. But in the evening beginning at about 9 o'clock a fine display was given from a raft moored in the middle of the river a few rods below the bridge, and the day closed in general rejoicing and each a feeling that the centennial was a complete success.

If the shades of old Ludwig Derr could have arisen and looked down upon that sight that day he could not have recognized that this beautiful town was really the one that he had laid out a century ago. That these fine buildings, wide streets, handsome churches, manufacturing establishments and imposing University buildings had really sprung from the town plot of which some of the lots had to be sold by lottery so as to get rid of them.

The Lewisburg of to-day contains finer buildings than any other town of its size in the state, and its Market and Third streets are models that many another town might follow. It contains seven fine church edifices, an excellent opera house, and University buildings that would be an

honor to any town, while the public school buildings, three in number are large and well adapted in every way to the purpose for which they are intended. Everything that could improve the town has been added. It is so located that no damage is scarcely ever done by the floods along the West Branch and while other towns along the river are innundated Lewisburg stands high and dry, except where Lyman's ercek enters the river in the southern part of the borough, the bed of which is so low as to allow the water to back up and overflow its banks and in this way sometimes flood some of the cellars but never doing any serious damage.

The town is politically divided into three wards, North, South, and West. Market and Fifth streets are the boundaries, all north of Market and east of North Fifth comprising the North Ward and all south of Market and east of South Fifth comprising the South Ward and all west of Fifth street forms the West Ward. Each ward has its school buildings and the Lewisburg High school, formerly called the Grammar school, is in the West Ward building.

The total valuation of real estate in the borough is nearly $1,465,000 divided amongst the wards as follows: West ward, 265,689, North ward, 624,684, South ward, 584,539. The bonded indebtedness of the town is $9,500, $5,000 being at 6 percent and $4-500 at 5 percent. Interest payable semi-annually in January and July, while $500 of the debt is paid off every year. There is no floating debt. The tax duplicate for the fiscal year ending April. 1886 amounts to $4,694,24.

There is one important matter concerning Lewisburg that it would be doing the town a gross injustice if it should not be mentioned. This is its healtby condition. A record of adult deaths for Union county kept for five years by J Merril Linn, Esq., shows the unprecedented average of almost fifty-nine years attained at death. These deaths

represent ages from 12 to 92. One of the prominent physicians of the town further states that during three months in the summer of 1885 there did not occur a single death of an infant or young person.

There are but few places on the earth where consumption is not indigenous. Nice in Italy and North Carolina back from the coast are two places having this distinction, but their record of deaths shows no higher average in years attained than Union county shows. Consumption is scarcely known in Lewisburg, and even Fever and Ague is but little found, while in the valley back of Lewisburg it is so rare that a case of it is considered almost a curiosity. This in the town is owing to a great extent to cleanliness, its sanitary condition being of the very best, and no town in the state surpasses it in this particular.

CHAPTER IX.

University at Lewisburg.

In 1845 some intelligent Baptists of the Northumberland Association saw the need of a higher education for their sons and daughters, and to secure a means to that end proposed the founding of a first class academy. Lewisburg was readily selected because of its natural beauty, health and economic advantages. In the fall of 1846 a school was opened in the basement of the old Baptist church, under the professorship of Stephen W. Taylor, who had lately resigned his professorship in Madison university, and who had became interested in this new move by Rev. Eugenio Kincaid and Rev. Joel E. Bradley. Prof Taylor was assisted by his son, Alfred Taylor, A. M., and I. N. Loomis, A. M.

Prof. Taylor soon saw the germ of a university, and his view being approved by others, they concluded to found an institution such as would meet the demands of the whole state, and accordingly a charter was secured, approved February 5, 1846, for "The University at Lewisburg, Pa." The trustees were James Moore, James Moore, Jr., Joseph Meixell, William H. Ludwig, Samuel Wolfe, Levi B. Christ, Henry Funk, Joel C. Bradley, Eugenio Kincaid, Benjamin Bear, William W. Keen, William Buckneil, Thomas Watson, James M. Linnard, Lewis Vastine, Oliver Blackburn, Caleb Lee and Daniel L. Moore.

It was provided that ground be purchased and building erected when $100,000 should have been collected, that a fourth should be permanently invested in a productive fund, that the property should not be mortgaged or debt incurred under any pretext whatever, that no misnomer should defeat or annul any grant or bequest and that ten acres of ground, with improvements, should be exempt from taxation. Management committed to two boards, first one of twenty members, all Baptists, and second one of forty members, the majority being Baptists. The corporation was radically changed in 1882, as hereafter described.

The subscription of $100,000 was raised by the 17th of July, 1848, through the efforts of Rev Eugenio Kincaid and William Shadrach, who travelled the state, soliciting funds. Previous to this a tract of land was purchased, containing a hill of nearly 100 feet elevation, covered with a beautiful natural growth of trees, just south of the borough of Lewisburg. The Academy building was the first erected and this was commenced and nearly completed in 1848.

In January, 1849, the trustees elected two professors for the college, both graduates of Madison university, Rev. G. W Anderson, editor of the "Christian Chronicle," of Philadelphia, and Rev. G.R. Bliss, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, to the chairs of Latin and Greek respectively. The college building was commenced about the same time. These professors began their labors shortly after in the academy building, that being used at the time by the students of both college and academy and of both sexes. Prof. Taylor still acted as principal.

In 1851 the west wing of the college building was completed, and the students moved into the new dormitories, and study rooms, at the time regarded as "unsurpassed in pleasantness by those of any other institution." President Taylor resigned in the spring of this year to accept the presidency of Madison University, but remained to preside over the first commencement, August 20, 1851, when seven

were graduated.

Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., of Philadelphia, an alumnus of Princeton, and an ex-president of Georgetown college, had been chosen to succeed President Taylor. Charles S. James, A. M., a graduate of Brown, and Alfred Taylor, A. M., a graduate of Madison, were added to the faculty, the former as professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and the latter of Belles-letters. With this addition began the college year of 1851—52. The college now became a distinct department, the Academy gradually becoming a preparatory school for boys only, while in 1852 the University Female Institute became a seperate department, and in 1855 a Theological department was added. These departments are now treated separately.

THE COLLEGE.

The presidency of Dr. Malcom continued from 1851 to 1857, during which time the college building was completed, consisting of a main building 80 feet square of three stories for recitation rooms, chapel, society halls, library, cabinet and commencement hall, and two wings 12 by 35 feet each, of four stories for students, study rooms and dormitories. In 1852 $45,000 was added to the funds by a few friends without a general canvass, and about $20,000 accrued from lands sold from the campus, leaving finally about 26 acres as University grounds.

When President Malcom resigned in 1857, Rev. Justin R. Loomis, Ph. D. who had been called from Waterville, Maine in 1854 to fill the chair of natural science, succeeded him. During twenty five years President Loomis devoted his time to the work of building up the college, and met with excellent success.

When Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, professors and students united to form Company A, of the 28th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the college was closed for six weeks. A memorial tablet in commencement hall commem-

orates the names of those who fell in the war for the Union.

In 1864 President Loomis increased the funds of the University by collecting subscriptions amounting to $100,000. In 1876 an attempt was made to secure additional endowment, but owing to other interests in the field, the effort was abandoned after $20,000 had been secured, mostly in private subscriptions by a few liberal friends.

In 1879 President Loomis resigned the presidency, and Professor David J. Hill, A. M., a graduate of the College and at the time of his appointment Crozer professor of rhetoric was chosen president of the University, a position which he still occupies.

The first step in Professor Hill's administration was an effort to increase the endowment. William Bucknell, of Philadelphia, offered to give $50,000 for the purpose on condition that $50,000 more be raised, the old endowment reinvested and the corporation reorganized. A prompt effort to raise the $50,000 specified, resulted in $10,000 being subscribed in Lewisburg, and the remaining $40,000 was raised in other parts of the state. Of this the Rev. G M. Spratt secured $25,000. The endowment thus became $200,000.

On May 20, 1882 the charter was changed by the Court of Union county providing for the control of the University by a board of trustees not exceeding twenty-five, four fifths of whom must be Baptists. The trustees were chosen by the subscribers to the new endowment fund.

The property of the University now amounts to $355,850. Since 1880 Mr. William Bucknell has given to the University twenty free scholarships of $1000 each, and $10,000 for the erection of a new Chapel called Bucknell Hall, and other friends have bestowed sums of money for the extension and improvement of the grounds and buildings. The University has no debts.

The college has a library of 12,000 volumes, a museum

of 10,000 specimens and a chemical laboratory and all apparatus necessary for illustrationg the sciences.

There are also two literary societies with libraries of their own. A monthly journal is published by these societies called "The University Mirror." There is also a Y.M.C.A. maintained by the students. Tuition is free to the sons of ministers in actual service.

There are two courses of study, the classical, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the Latin-scientific leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Both courses have been brought up to the standard of the best Eastern colleges recently. Angle-Saxon, American Literature, comparative Zoology, analytical Chemistry, constitutional Law and Anthropology, have been added to both courses.

Lectures on Grecian history, lives and literature; Roman history, lives and literature; Mediæval history and other subjects are delivered before the Senior class, and a short course of lectures on practical ethics and hygiene for the Freshman class is believed to be distinctly peculiar to this College.

The following have been presidents, acting presidents and professors from the foundation of the college to the year 1886.

Elected.	PRESIDENTS.	Resigned.
1851	Rev. Howard Malcom, DD,,LL.D.	957
1857	" Justin R. Loomis, D.D., LL.D.	1879
1879	" David J. Hill, LL.D.	

ACTING PRESIDENTS.

Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D., prior to 1851.
Rev. George R. Bliss, D. D., LL.D., during 1871—'72.
" Francis W. Tustin, Ph. D. for 6 months, 1879.

	PROFESSORS.	BRANCHES.	
1848	Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D.	Mathematics,	1851
1849	Rev .Geo. R. Bliss, DD.,LLD.	Gr'k&Latin,	1874

1849	Rev. George W. Anderson, DD., Ph. D. Latin.	1854
1851	" Howard Malcom, DD., LL.D. Metaphysics.	1857
1851	Charles S. James, Ph. D., Mathematics.	1877
1851	Alfred Taylor, A. M. Rhetoric	1853
1854	Rev. J. R. Loomis, Ph. D., LL. D. { Nat. Science / Metaphysics	1858 / 1879
1859	" Francis W. Tustin, Ph. D. { Anc't. Language / Nat. Science / Anc't Language	1861 / 1874
1865	" Lucius E. Smith, D.D. Rhetoric,	1868
1865	" Lemuel Moss D.D. LL.D. Logic	1868
1869	" Robert Lowry, DD. Rhetoric.	1875
1871	Freeman Loomis, A.M., Modern Language.	
1874	Cornelius W. Larison, M.D. Nat'l. Science.	1875
1875	William T. Grier, A. M. Latin.	1884
1877	Rev. David J. Hill, LL.D { Rhetoric / Psychol'y & Eth's	1879
1878	Charles S. Allen, Ph. B., Natural Science.	1878
1878	Geo. M. Philips, Ph.D. Mathematics.	1882
1879	Geo. G. Groff, M.S., M:D., Natural Science	
1881	Rev. Albert E. Waffle, A. M. Rhetoric	1885
1882	William C. Bartol, A. M. Mathematics	
1885	Frank E. Rockwood, A. M. Latin.	
1885	W. G. Owen A.M., Physics & Chemistry	
1885	Enoch Perrine, A.M., Rhetoric.	

THE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

began its separate organization in 1852 under the principalship of Miss Hadassah E. Scribner, of Maine, who retained her position for two years. In 1854 two young ladies the first class of the institute were graduated. All the teachers at this time resigned and Miss Amanda Taylor, of Easton, with a new corps of assistants undertook the work. Strong prejudices existed in the community against the liberal education of women, but this was gradually overcome and in 1858, fifteen young ladies were graduated in the presence of an audience of 1,500 people.

Since then classes ranging in number from ten to twenty have been graduated every year. In 1857 six acres of a beautiful grove were appropriated for a suitable building on the University grounds. The building is pleasantly and healthfully located, warmed with furnaces, lighted with gas and supplied with water on every floor. It will accommodate ninety boarders. In 1869 a wing was added at a cost of $10,000 containing rooms for students and a large gymnasium which has been fitted up.

In 1863 Miss Taylor resigned and was succeeded by Miss Lucy W. Randall, of Alden, New York. She continued her work until 1869 when she was succeeded by Miss Harriet E. Spratt daughter of Rev. George M. Spratt, D.D. and a graduate of the Institute. She had already spent fourteen years in the school as a teacher. She continued as principal until the commencement of 1878 when she resigned and a few months later ended a life of great usefulness, her resignation having been tendered because of ill-health. She had been made Emeritus lady principal after her resignation.

Jonathan Jones A. M. succeeded Miss Spratt as principal, a position which he ably filled until his death in January 1882. Since that time Mrs. Katherine B. Larison has been the head of the department, managing it with marked ability.

The Institute furnishes superior advantages in music and painting. Students enjoy the use of the college library and museum and are permitted to attend the lectures of the professors.

THE ACADEMY.

When in 1849 the college emerged into a distinct department the academy was intrusted to the principalship of Isaac N. Loomis A. M., sharing the academy building with the college. This arrangement continued until the college building was completed. H. D. Walker A. M. succeeded principal Loomis in 1853 and George Yeager A. M. follow-

ed in 1857. Isaac C. Wyman A. M. became principal in 1859 and in January 1860 the academy building being used solely for that department it was fitted up for a boarding school for boys and young men. Until 1868 the academy embraced the classical preparatory classes of the University but in that year, "The Classical Preparatory Department" was organized with Freeman Loomis A. M. as principal, the academy being confined to English branches only. These arrangements continued, the English academy having in the meantime a succession of principals until 1878 when the departments were reunited under the principalship of Willian E. Martin A. M. The Classical Preparatory Department 1868 to 1878 was established in the west wing of the college building. The Academy was reorganized in 1878 as a thorough English and Classical school, designed to prepare young men for college, for business, or for teaching in the common schools. The students have access to the college library and reading room. When prepared they are admitted to the college upon certificate of the principal without examination. Special attention is given to the English and Commercial branches. Many improvements have been made in the building making it a pleasant home for boys. Students of small means are allowed to board in clubs which reduces their expenses considerably.

THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The charter of the university permits the corporation to establish any professional school. A school of theology is however, the only department of the kind so far attempted. This was opened in 1855 under the charge of Thomas F. Curtis D. D. and continued during thirteen years. On the resignation of Professor Curtis in 1865, the school was reorganized with Lemuel Moss, D. D. as professor of Sacred Rheteric and Pastoral Theology, George R. Bliss D. D. being continued as professor of Biblical Interpretation. In 868 the department was removed to Upland, Pa. and re-

organized by the family of the late John P. Crozer as the "Crozer Theological Seminary" under a new corporation but still retaining a close connection with the University at Lewisburg, whose graduates supply its classes in a large measure. While at Lewisburg the department enrolled thirty-eight graduates. These have been received and enrolled among the alumni of Crozer Seminary.

CHAPTER X.

THE CHURCHES OF LEWISBURG.

Christ's Ev. Lutheran Church.

By Rev. E. H. Leisenring.

The property of this congregation, including the building in which worship is now held, is situated on the corner of Third and St. Louis sts. Of the beginning of the congregation, and the vicissitudes of the first years, there are no records to which we could have access for information; but we rely solely on the memories of those who were among the first to identify themselves with this branch of the church of Jesus Christ. The first Lutheran minister who preached here, was

REV. JOHN HERBST,

who, in the year 1802, came occasionally from his home in Freeburg, Snyder county, and dispensed the gospel to the few members of our church in this place. So far as can be ascertained, the services were held in a small log school house, situated on the corner of the church yard, where the parsonage now stands. How long Rev. Herbst served, and what was then the membership of the Lutheran church, is not known. The next minister who served this people was

REV. WILLIAM ILGEN,

of Penn's Valley, Centre county. He preached once a

month from the year 1803 to 1807. The distance he was obliged to travel, and the number of churches he had to serve, prevented his giving much attention to this little band, and consequently the growth, numerically, was slow —a mere maintaining of existence.

REV. CONRAD WALTER,

succeeded as a supply during the year 1808. He resided at Freeburg, and served only one year. He was followed by

REV. GEORGE HEIM.

He had the advantage of living nearer this place than any of his predecessors; his residence being in Buffalo Valley, near the Dreisbach church. He served from 1809 to 1828, nearly a score of years. During his ministry many changes took place, viz: a regular organization was effected, officers were elected, services were held, part of the time, in the old Christian meeting house, which formerly stood on North 5th st., near St. Marys. Then again, there was a return to the school house, now a new brick, which occupied the place of the old log one. It seems to have been well filled on preaching occasions, from an incident related. One of the prominent old members was obliged to crowd in behind the door, where he could *hear*, but not *see*. The pastor recognizing his disadvantage, said in his opening remarks, that he would preach so plainly that "even John behind the door could understand." This was about 1822. All the preaching up this time, once only in four weeks, was in the German, as it was most convenient for the preachers, and most familiar to the hearers. But the unwillingness of the preachers to introduce the English language was a hindrance to the growth of the church, and caused the loss of young members, who preferred English and went to, and united with, the churches using it in their services. After a vacancy of some time, the church secured the services of

REV. J. G. ANSPACH,

the residing at Mifflinburg, Union county, (still his home). This was in 1831. His pastorate lasted till 1845, or fourteen years. During this time the congregation succeeded in erecting its first building; a Union church, in co-partnership with the German Reformed. The ground on which the church now stands, had been laid out for burial purposes, but was also given by its owner, Ludwig Derr, for the site of a church building. The edifice was of brick, and nearly square; (about 40x50), having galleries on three sides. It was built in 1834. The architect was Mr. Henry Noll. It was dedicated the same year. The Revs. J. P. Shindel, Sr., and Abby, were the visiting Lutheran ministers present at the dedication. A demand now arose for more English preaching, and in acquiescence to this demand and desire, arrangements were made, in 1843, with Rev. (now Dr.) H. Ziegler, then of Selinsgrove, to come over once a month and preach in English. This was continued for a little over a year, and terminated with the resignation of Rev. J. G. Anspach in 1844. Rev. Anspach closed his pastorate of over fourteen years, with a list of members numbering 180. He began with only 21. The next pastor was

REV. F. RUTHRAUF,

He served this congregation from 1846 to 1849, in connection with the church at Milton, where he then resided. He was the first regular pastor to introduce alternate English and German preaching, and hence was a very useful man in overcoming the old prejudice against English preaching. During his ministry here, the prayer meeting was established as a regular appointment in the church, and took its place, properly, as a public means of grace. The congregation grew and strengthened both numerically and spiritually during the three years of the pastorate of Rev. Ruthrauf. The next pastor was

REV. M. J. ALLEMAN,

He received a call from this congregation in 1849. At this time he was residing at Northumberland, Pa., and, in the meantime continued to divide his labors between the two places, until the spring of 1850. Then he removed to Lewisburg, and thus became the first resident pastor. The membership of this church in 1849 was 185. This was the number with which Rev. Alleman began his ministry. He was regularly installed April 6, 1850. Rev. F. Ruthrauf delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. Winecoff the charge to the people, and Rev. J. T. Shindel, Sr., read the liturgical services connected with the installation. During the pastorate of Rev. Alleman there was an effort made to divide the church property. The effort was unsuccessful. Hence the property was sold by the Court, July 19, 1851, and purchased by Michael Brown, of the Reformed church, Lewisburg. Afterwards the trustees of the Lutheran church bought the said property from Mr. Brown for the sum of $1500.00, and the deed from the court was made direct to the trustees, Jonathan Spyker and John Gundy, for the use of the Lutheran congregation. The congregation thus, in full and secure possession, soon proceeded to take down the old building and to erect a better and more modern one. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid in June, 1852. The ministers present were Rev. R. (now Dr.) Weiser and the pastor. Immediately after the corner-stone laying, Rev. Alleman resigned, and accepted a call to Aaronsburg, Centre county, and removed thither in 1852. The next pastor was

REV. JESSE WINECOFF.

He assumed the duties in 1852. Services were held in the basement of the new building until the spring, of 1853, when, the edifice being completed, was dedicated. The sermon on that occasion was preached by the pastor. The building committee were John Brown, Levi Sterner, Ja-

cob Gundy, Michael Swengle and Peter Hursh. The architect was Charles S. Yoder. The church was chartered in 1853. Rev. Winecoff resigned in 1855.

The next pastor was

REV. REUBEN FINK, D.D.

He toook charge in the year 1856, and remained until 1863, a period of 9 years. During his ministry the church became self supporting and required his entire services. The parsonage was built and occupied by the pastor's family, during the last six years of their residence here. Various other improvements were made and new systems introduced. Having received a call from Johnstown, Pa., Rev. Fink resigned here Oct. 15, 1865, and removed thither, where he still resides and labors successfully.

REV. JOSUAH EVANS.

was the next pastor. He came from Hagerstown, Md. He was an earnest, active and zealous man, and undoubtedly would have done a good work, for the congregation had he retained his health. While present as a delegate of the General Synod, at Harrisburg, Pa., in June, 1868, he was stricken with paralysis, and lingered until January 29, 1869, when he "fell asleep in Jesus," and his remains now rest in the Lewisburg cemetery.

Prior to 1867 this congregation was in connection with the Synod of East Pennsylvania, of the General Synod of the Lutheran church. In 1687 the Susquehanna Synod was formed, and this church became connected with it, and voluntarily entered the relation which it now sustrains to Synodical connection.

After the death of Rev. Evans, the

REV. I. C. BURKHALTER,

(now Burke) was elected and called as pastor. He entered upon his duties in April, 1869. During his pastorate the congregation grew so rapidly that it became necessary to enlarge the building. This was done by adding twenty-

five feet to the rear of the old building. The building committee was J. W. Wensel, C. V. Gundy and C. F. Lindig. The re-dedication took place December 28, 1873. Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., of Philadelphia, preached the dedicatory sermon. Revs. R. Fink, D. D., and J. Swartz, D. D. were also present and preached during the day. In December, 1874, Rev. Burke resigned and removed to Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa. His term of service extended over a period of nearly six years. The next pastor was

REV. W. W. CRILEY,

who preached his introductory sermon April 4, 1875. He was installed June 27, 1875, by Revs. H. Belmer and W. H. Gotwald. His term of service extended over a period of seven years. He resigned in 1882, accepting a call from the 2nd Lutheran church of Altoona, Pa. The next pastor was

REV. J. R. SHOFFNER,

of Berne, N. Y. He began his labors January 1st, 1883, and resigned March 31st, 1884.

He was followed by the present pastor,

REV. E. H. LEISENRING,

who was called from Muncy, Pa., and entered upon his duties November 1, 1884. A new pipe organ was purchased in 1885, costing $1,000, and was dedicated June 5, 1885, Rev. J. Wirt preaching the sermon. The official boards of the church are the Trustees and the Church Council. Of the former there are *five*, and of the latter *eight* members. The present *communicant* membership of the church is 400. The Sunday school, in connection with the congregation, numbers 400 scholars, teachers and officers. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society and the Young Ladies Missionary Band, are both in successful operation, and are doing a good, substantial work.

The Social Union has lately been organized. It is intended to develop the social and intellectual life of the members. It meets once a week, and the exercises at meeting consist of choice readings, declamations, &c. The Social Union proceeds go to the repair funds of the chu ch.

The officers of the church and congregation, at this time, (January 1886), are:

TRUSTEES.	ELDERS.
A. A. Leiser, Esq.,	J. S. Yoder,
John Rine,	J. DeFrain.
William Gilby,	C. V. Gundy,
B. F. Angstadt,	J. M. Mowery.
C. F. Lindig.	

DEACONS

J. C. F. Brown,	Ira Catherman.
Joel Dieffenderfer,	George H. Woods

LIST OF PASTORS.

Rev. John Herbst, 1802.
" William Ilgen, 1803 to 1807.
" Conrad Walter, (supply), 180 to 1808.
" George Heim, 1808.
" J. G. Anspach, 1831 to 1844.
" F. Ruthrauff, 1846 to 1849.
" M. J. Alleman, 1849 to 1852.
" Jesse Winecoff, 1852 to 1855.
" Reuben Fink, D. D, 1856 to 1865.
" Joshua Evans, 1866 to 1869.
" I. C. Burkhalter, 1869 to 1874.
" W. W. Criley, 1875 to 1882.
" J. R. Shoffner, 1883 to 1884.
" E. H. Leisenring, 1884.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Methodism in the West Branch valley dates from 1791. On May 6, of that year, conference in session at Baltimore erected Northumberland circuit extending up

the North Branch to Wilkes-Barre and up the West Branch to Bald Eagle creek, thence into the interior to Miles burg, Bellefonte and to Potter's Fort in Penn's valley, from whence a horse path led to Buffalo valley, which marked the route of the circuit. From Buffalo valley it returned to Northumberland from whence it started. The distance travelled was about 300 miles, which must have taken men of unusual zeal and devotion to the cause, to have served in the capacity of a circuit preacher. The salary, too, was next to nothing, and the Methodists were at that time held in contempt and many a minister on that circuit entered a community amid the scoffs of the inhabitants.

The first preachers appointed on Northumberland circuit were Richard Parriott and Lewis Browning. Parriott had made an exploration the year before, and no doubt his report had much if not all to do with the formation of the circuit. These two men entered upon their duties immediately after conference, and preached every two weeks alternately, each one going over the circuit every four weeks. They organized the first class along the West Branch, above Northumberland, at the house of Arad Sutton, on Lycoming creek, along the main road from Williamsport to Jersey Shore. The class numbered nineteen members. The growth of Methodism at first was slow. In August, 1806, the first campmeeting in this part of the state was held in Northumberland county on the banks of the Chillisquaque creek, about one-half a mile from its mouth. In the same year Northumberland circuit, which had remained as at first constituted, was divided.

In 1812 the class in Lewisburg was organized with eight members. John Golden and wife Lawrence Kimbal and James Kelly, from Lewisburg and John Laney and wife and Sallie and Sena Proctor from over the river. John Laney was appointed leader. The members who organiz-

ed this class were the Rev's. John Hazzard and James S. Lent. The circuit was called Lycoming and was in Susquehanna district of the Genessee Conference. Preaching was held in Gordon's house. There had been some preaching by Methodists in Lewisburg before this by the Rev's Abraham Dawson and Samuel Ross, but no class was formed, and the organization of 1812 was the first not only of the Methodists but of any church in town. The members of other churches who lived in and around Lewisburg belonged either to the Dreisbach, Buffalo Cross Roads, or at Milton. At this time the circuit covered as much or more ground than Williamsport district does at present. There were then only 480 members and no church buildings, the district now contains some 60 church buildings and nearly 7000 members.

In 1814 preaching was held in a large stone house on the corner of St. John (Railroad) and Fourth streets in what had formerly been a ball room, the house having been used as a hotel. In this room the first watch meeting was held. One of the ministers on the circuit this year was the Rev. Peter Jones, a powerful preacher who never preached more than fifteen minutes and always closed by inviting penitents to the alter of prayer. Some 500 were converted on the circuit during the year.

In those days of Methodism, quarterly meetings and love feasts were seasons of great occasions and the members flocked to them from all over the circuit. Few of them had horses and so they walked. Mr. Kelly mentioned above as one of the original members used to walk all the way over to Danville, sixteen miles and was always there before the the services opened. Many walked to Mifflinburg, men and women, and not unfrequently carrying the small children while the older ones walked with their parents.

In 1818 the first church was built in Lewisburg on the lot occupied until 1878 by James S. Marsh's foundry. The church formed a part of this foundry and with the rest was

burned down in that year. Mr. Kelly bought the lot and with it came the famous deed written by Flavel Roan and dating back to the time of Adam and Eve.

The congregation at that time was small and the members poor. Subscriptions ran in sums from fifteen cents to five dollars excepting the amount given by the Hon. George Kremer, a member of Congress, who gave thirty dollars. Kremer is said to have been an infidel, but excused himself for his liberality by saying that he had no faith in the Methodist religion, that it was all excitement but as they were all good democrats, and while attending meeting were out of mischief, he would help them. The church was in size 30 by 40 feet and one story high and was a wooden building. At the time there was quite a hill from the church leading up to Market street and this was called by others, not Methodists, the "Hill Difficulty," while the place where the church stood was called the "Valley of Humility," and the members were called "Saints" in derision. This was for several years the only church in town the other denominations in the town using it regularly, especially the Presbyterians.

In 1828 the General Conference detached this charge from the Genessee conference and annexed it to the Baltimore conference. In this year the celebrated Elijah Bacon came to this section on what he claimed a great mission to unite all Christians. He was given the freedom of the church and preached several times very acceptably. He did not remain long but left returning again the next year. He occupied the pulpit several times but the door was finally closed against him, and he then took to out door preaching in the woods west of town. At that time the adjoining fields of the Chamberlin farm was all wooded, and there he had a pulpit and seats erected and held regular services. He could preach a good sermon and people flocked to hear him from all directions, many believing him to be Elijah the prophet. He soon had many follow-

ers and among them many Methodists so that it came very near breaking up that church entirely. His followers were organized into a society and named Elijahites. He next turned his attention to building a church, collected considerable money and had a site purchased on Fifth street between St. Mary and St. Anthony streets. Before he began building he left on a missionary tour to the south and in his absence Elders Badger and Bizzel of the Christian church came and organized the Elijahites into a Christian congregation and built a chapel on the ground purchased for Bacon's church. Bacon returned before the chapel was completed but he had lost all his influence and had become a Quaker while away. He then left town with his family and never returned.

The Methodist church was greatly crippled through the Bacon excitement and it took several years for it to revive. In 1826 there were 74 members and they contributed $48.25 to the ministry. The total amount allowed to the presiding elder and preachers was only $300 and even with this small sum there was a deficit of $100. At Williamsport there were 20 members and they gave $14.62.

In 1832 a new circuit was formed, Northumberland and Lewisburg ware included in it. During this year the second church was built on the lot on Third street occupied by the present building. This lot was presented to the trustees by Peter Nevins and the parsonage lot by ——— Armstrong. The building was dedicated on January 6th 1833 by the presiding elder, David Steel, who preached in the morning, and Rev. Thomas Hood, of the Presbyterian church, preached in the afternoon.

In 1850 Milton and Lewisburg were made one charge with two ministers John Guyer and Matthew G. Hamilton. The latter failed and his place was supplyed by Simpson Guyer. The next year Lewisburg was taken from Milton and made a separate charge with John Guyer as pastor and under him an extensive revival took place.

The present church and parsonage were built in 1853-54. On the 2nd of July of the latter year the church was dedicated by the presiding elder, T. B. Sargent assisted by Rev's. Alfred Cookman and Dr. Thomas Bowman, who afterwards became bishop Collections were taken amounting to $4160. The membership had increased to 230 From this time until 1858 the church increased in membership to 327, but just previous and during the war the church lost many members, owing no doubt to the outspoken manner in which the ministers discoursed on political subjects In 1865 there were but 236 members, each of the years during the war showing a decrease. In 1866 the tide turned and the church began to gain until at the present time there are 384 members and the Sunday school numbers 403 including officers and teachers. The church numbers amongst its members many of the most influential families in the town.

LIST OF PASTORS.

Rev's.	John Hazzard and Jas. S. Lent	1812
"	George Thomas and Israel Cook	—13
"	Peter Jones and James Bennett	—14
"	John Thomas and Wyatt Chamberlin	—15
"	Israel Chamberlin and Ronaldo M. Everitt	—16
"	John Thomas and John Rhodes	—17
"	John Rhodes and Benj. Bidlock	—18
"	Israel Cook and Thomas McGee	—19
"	John Thomas and Robert Menshall	—20
"	Robert Menshall and Jac. R. Shepperd	—21
"	Robert Cadden and Wm. McDolen	—22
"	Robert Cadden and Nath. Mills	—23
"	John Thomas and Thomas McGee	—24
"	Thomas McGee and Francis McCartney	—25
"	Amos Smith and John Bowen	—26
"	John Bowen and Henry S. Tarring	—27
"	Edward E. Allen and Robert E. Kemp	—28

Rev's. Wm. Prettyman and Chas. Kalbfus —29
" Wm. Prettyman and J. H. Brown —30
" Jas. W. Dunehey and Wm. Evans —31
" Marmaduke Pierce and Wesley Howe —32
" Josiah Forest and James Reed —33
" Henry S. Tarring and Oliver Ege —34
" Henry S. Tarring, Jno. Guyer and Robt. Beers—35
" Ches Kalbfus and John Sullivan —36
" Chas. Kalbfus and John Hall —37
" Jas. Sauks and Isaac Stratton —38
" Thomas Tennyhill and Wm. Herst —40
" John Bowen and Thomas Tennyhill —41
" James Ewings and Wm. R. Mills —42
" James Ewings and T. D. Clem —43
" Benj. Crever and James Guyer —44
" Benj. Crever and N. S. Buckingham —45
" Philip B. Reese and J. J. Pierce —46
" Wm. R. Mills and John W. Elliott —47
" Jos. W. Lee and Samuel Wilson —48
" Jos. W. Lee and Benj. Hamlin —49
" Jno. Guyer, Math. G. Hamilton and S. Guyer —50
Rev. John Guyer —51
" S. L. M. Conser —52
" B. B. Hamlin —54
" Jno. M. Dashiel —56
" Thomas Bowman, D.D. —58
" Thomas M. Reese —59
" John W. Hedges —60
" E. J. Gray —62
" David John —64
" W. L. Spotswood, D.D. —65
" Wm. R. Mills —66
" Samuel Creighton —68
" Francis Hodgson, D.D. —71
" Richard Hinkle —74
" David S. Monroe, D.D. —77

Rev. M. K. Foster	1880
" N. S. Buckingham *	—82
" E. G. Baker	—84
" F. B. Riddle	—85
" G. T. Gray	—86

* Rev. N. S. Buckingham died April 27th 1884 and Rev. E. G. Baker acted as supply until 1885.

Christian Church.

The beginning of the Christian church of Lewisburg, was the result of the preaching of Elder Elijah Bacon, in 1821, and the church was organized in September of that year. Elder Bacon left shortly after. In 1823 Elders Joseph Badger and Stephen D. Buzzel visited the church and through the influence of the former a chapel was built on Fifth street, between St. Mary and St. Anthony streets. This was opened for worship on Sept. 14, 1823.

The first regular pastor was Elder Geo. W. Richmond, who was called August 27, 1825, and continued to serve the congregation until November 12th, 1828. From this time until February 1st, 1833, there was no stated ministry. On that date Elder Seth Marvin was engaged as pastor, and remained two years, followed by a period of no ministry. Elder E. G. Holland was the next pastor. He came on August 14th, 1839, and under his ministry the first Sunday school of the church was organized. On April 3d, 1841, Elder D. Rote took the place of Elder Holland. He was to preach once every four weeks. He remained until Elder John Sutton succeeded him on April, 1st, 1843, who, like his predecessor, preached every four weeks. His pastorate closed December, 1849, and on the following 2d of February Elder Zephaniah Ellis took charge of the church to preach every four weeks. Elder William Lane, whose ministry lasted from May, 1851, until September 22, 1855, succeeded him. Under Elder Lane's pastorate the present church was built, on North Third street, between Marke

and St. John's streets. It is a baick structure, with a basement for Sunday school, and is in every respect well adapted for holding worship. It was built in 1854, and was remodeled a number of years ago. The next pastor was Elder J. M. Walworth, who began August 15, 1856, and closed April, 1857. His successor was Elder S. W. McDaniels, who served the congregation from October 14th, 1858 until his resignation April 19th, 1862. On July 1st, 1862, Rev Albert A. Vorse took charge as pastor, but remained only nine months. Rev. Jacob Rodenbaugh succeeded him, and remained the pastor until succeeded by Rev. Aaron Porter, on July 10th, 1864. He remained until February, 1865, and Rev. Rodenbaugh again took charge September 18th, 1865. In April, 1869, he was succeeded by Rev. L Ford, who remained only nine months. Rev. Rodenbaugh once more took charge and remained until April, 1877. Rev. James Wm. Bethune followed. serving from May 25th, 1877, until October 10th, 1878, On March 1st, 1879, Rev. E. C Abbott became the pastor, and remained until January, 1881, when Rev. A. J. Abbott succeeded him. He remained until March, 1882, and in June following the present incumbent, Rev. C. E. Dealand, took charge. The congregation numbers 100 members, and the Sunday school including officers and teachers, 98. There is no debt. The following is the

LIST OF PASTORS.

Elder George W. Richmond,	1825 to	1812.
" Seth Marvin,	1833 "	1835.
" E. G. Holland,	1839 "	1841.
" D. Rote,	1841 "	1843.
" John Sutton,	1843 "	1849.
" Zephaniah Ellis,	1850 "	1851.
" William Lane,	1851 "	1855.
" J. M. Walworth,	1856 "	1857.
" S. W. McDaniels,	1858 "	1862.

Rev. Albert B. Vorse,	1862 "	1863.
" Jacob Rodenbaugh,	1863 "	1864.
" Aaron Porter,	1864 "	1865.
" Jacob Rodenbaugh,	1865 "	1869.
" L. Ford,	1869 "	1870.
" Jacob Rodenbaugh,	1870 "	1877.
" Jas. Wm. Bethune,	1877 "	1878.
" E. C. Abbott,	1879 "	1881.
" A. J. Abbott,	1881 "	1882.
" C. E Dedand,	1882	

St. Paul's Church of the Evangelical Association.

This is the youngest congregation in Lewisburg, and dates back only twenty-six years. For although Union county may be called the home of the association, the first church edifice ever erected by that church having been built within its limits at New Berlin, in the early part of this century, yet it was a great while before a footing was obtained in Lewisburg. By 1860, however, there were several families residing in the town who had come from other congregations, and the Central Pennsylvania Conference of that year made Lewisburg an appointment, and sent the Rev. George Hunter as pastor. On Mr. Hunter's arrival he found six families comprising the congregation. These were John Zeller, Cyrus Brown, Martin Dreisbach, John Roland and Abram Wolfe, who had been members of the Salem church in East Buffalo township, and Dr. I. Brugger, who had come from New Berlin. There had been some preaching here before but this was the first that this point was made a distinct charge by the conference. Mr. Hunter was here but one year, but in that time the congregation grew in strength, a revival having added a number of members. The next minister was the Rev. Simon Wolfe, who came here in 1861, and soon after his arrival in the same year the building of a church edifice was commenced,

and successfully carried through. The building is located on South Fourth street, between Market and St. Louis. It is a neat brick structure, with a large main audience room, and a good Sunday school room in the basement. The addition of this edifice greatly added to the advantages of the Lewisburg congregation, and it rapidly grew in strength. There were seasons of special revivals, during which many converts were added, of these there have been four taking place during the pastorates of Rev. A. H. Irvine, 1865—'67, Rev. J. Bowersox 1869, Rev. G. E. Zehner 1872—'74, and Rev. W. M. Croman 1878—'81.

Soon after the erection of the church edifice, the necessity of a parsonage was felt, and steps were taken towards buying a lot and building one. This was done in 1867 during the Rev. Bowersox's pastorate, and consists of a very neat brick, located on the adjoining lot south of the church. During the Rev. J. G. M. Swengel's pastorate, 1875—77, the church building was remodeled and greatly improved. It is now probably as pleasant a place of worship as there is in the town. The congregation has been growing meanwhile, and now numbers 200 members, with a Sunday school, including officers and teachers, of 255, a very good showing for the short time it has been in existence. There is no debt resting on any of the buildings and therefore nothing to encumber the progress of the church. The following is a

LIST OF PASTORS.

Rev. George Hunter,	1860 to 1861
" Simon Wolfe,	1861 " 1863
" C. F. Deininger	1863 " 1864
" J. Hartzler	1864 " 1865
" A. H. Irvine	1865 " 1867
" J. Bowersox	1867 " 1869
" A. H. Irvine	1869 " 1870

Rev. I. M. Pines	1870 "	1872
" G. E. Zehner	1872 "	1874
" W. E. Detwiler	1874 "	1875
" J. G. M. Swengle	1875 "	1877
" Z. Hornberger	1877 "	1878
" W. M. Croman	1878 "	1881
" B. Hengst	1881 "	1883
" E. Swengle	1883 "	1885
" J. Young	1885.	

First Reformed Church.

The Reformed and Lutheran churches were about the first in Buffalo valley, as early as 1771 ministers of these churches visiting the valley, and seventeen years later the first church was built. This was the Dreisbach in 1788, now probably the most flourishing country congregation in the county. The Lewisburg church is a branch of this one but was not organized until more than half a century later. The Reverend Yost Henry Frieze, a man greatly noted for his piety and zeal, was the first Reformed minister who preached regularly in Lewisburg, but so wide was his field of labor that he could only preach here every four weeks which he did in a log school house, standing where the Lutheran parsonage is now. Here he began his labors in 1824 After having preached here awhile, he changed to the Christian chapel on Fifth street, between St. Mary and St. Anthony streets. The exact location of this chapel was on the second lot north of St. Mary's street, on the right hand side of Fifth. It is now vacant and is owned by Mr. William Schaffle. Here Rev. Fries as before, preached regularly every four weeks in the German language. How long he remained here is not known to a certainty, and some difficulty having arisen, he went back to his old place where the log school house had stood, but which now had given place to a brick school house. The membership was very

small at this time, and in fact it had not been constituted a separate congregation from the Dreisbach, to which all the members belonged. In 1832, however, John Reber, father of Thomas and David Reber, who are at present residents of Lewisburg, was ordained elder, and the Lewisburg members made a seperate congregation. In 1833 the first communion service was held, at which there were but nine communicants. In 1834 the Reformed and Lutherans united in the erection of a church on the site of the present Lutheran church. This was long known as the German church and the grave yard by it as the German grave yard. The church was of brick, in size 40 by 50 feet. In 1835 Abraham Brown was elected and ordained an elder, in connection with John Reber.

Rev. Fries was a remarkable man, and well calculated to found churches in the wilderness.

Some idea may be gained of the zeal and energy of this man as well as his physical powers by noting the large extent of territory over which he traveled. He preached at the Dreisbach, five miles from Lewisburg, in Brush valley, probably thirty miles from here, in Penns valley, fully forty miles from Lewisburg, at New Berlin, nine miles away, besides visiting numerous other places within a radius of forty miles. He visited Muncy, Bloomsburg and many other town and country churches. He was continually at work and no distance or storm could keep him away from his appointments. He was outspoken in his manner, sparing no one, and the common expression, "Money rules the world, but ignorance Brush Valley" shows this characteristic. He remained in this section until his death, which occurred in 1839 at Mifflinburg, where he lies buried, but towards the last years of his life, the original circuit was so cut up and divided amongst a number of ministers, the number of members warranting it that he had but a very

small portion over which he travelled. During his last years he became blind, but continued at work, being assisted by his daughter, who read his bible to him. When on his rounds for holding services one of them attended him. On arriving at the church he was lead by one of his parishioners to the pulpit and from there repeating his text he would deliver a powerful sermon without a note or anything else on which to depend but his memory. In this he was exceedingly well gifted. He never used a note even when his sight was at the best but always spoke extemporaneously, and this faculty was so well developed by continued exercise that it became wonderful, and anything once mentioned in his presence would be retained. Mr. Fries was married to Catharine Graef one month before coming to Buffalo valley. They had a number of children some of the descendants of whom still live in this community.

In 1836 the Rev. R. A. Fisher succeeded Rev. Fries as pastor of the Lewisburg congregation, preaching every four weeks in German. In 1843 the Rev. S. H. Reed became associated in the pastorate with him, preaching every two weeks in English, the necessity of English preaching to the welfare of the church having became so apparent that it could no longer be dispensed with. The membership now numbered nearly 100. On the 27th of November of this year both these ministers were succeeded by the Rev. H Harbaugh, well known as the author of a number of works and especially for his writings in the Pennsylvania Dutch language. He preached in the English and German languages. In 1846 the necessity of a seperate church building became so necessary to the welfare of the congregation that measures were taken to accomplish that end. An effort was first made to purchase the church occupied by them and the Lutherans thus far, or sell their share of the building to the Lutherans. Neither

of these propositions seem to have been accepted, and so the Reformed congregation determined to build a church building of their own, and on the following 7th of May the corner stone of the present building, on the corner of St. Mary and St. John streets, was laid. The building committee consisted of Michael Brown, Solomon Ritter and Thos. Reber, of these only the latter remains.

On the 8th of January, 1848, the dedication took place. The building thus opened for worship is a fine brick edifice, with a good sized auditorium and a well adapted Sunday school room in the basement. On the 17th of March, 1850, Rev. Harbaugh preached his farewell sermon, and removed to Lancaster. He was succeeded shortly after by the Rev. D. Y. Heisler, who remained until 1852. He was succeeded by the Rev. Benj. Bauseman in 1853 and the next year the church was remodeled and repaired. It was reopened August 13, 1854. In March, 1856, Rev. Bauseman left for a 15 months trip through Europe, Palestine and Egypt. In his absence the Rev. A. G. Dole and Geo. Wolfe supplied the pulpit. In June, 1854, Rev. Bauseman returned, and remained the pastor until December, 1858. In May of the following year the Rev. Charles Leinbach accepted the pastorate, and remained until June, 1864. Wm. M. Reiley succeeded him the same year, and remained until 1868, when he resigned and the Rev. U. Henry Heilman succeeded him. In the same year, 1868, the parsonage was built. Mr. Heilman remained until 1873. For some time the congregation was without a pastor, until 1875, when the Rev. James Crawford accepted, and remained until 1879. During his term of service the church was again remodeled. In the same year that he left Rev. R. Leighton Gerhart became the pastor, and remained until December, 1885, when he accepted the call to a mission church in Kansas City, Missouri. The church is now without a pastor. It is in a flourishing condition, the

congregation numbering 240 members, and the Sunday school, including officers and teachers, 125. The church is not encumbered by debt. The following is the

LIST OF PASTORS.

Rev. Yost Henry Fries,	1824 to 1836.
" Richard A. Fisher	1836 to 1843.
" Samuel H. Reid,	1843 to 1843.
" Henry Harbaugh,	1843 to 1850.
" D. Y. Heisler,	1850 to 1852.
" Benj. Bauseman	1853 to 1858
" A. G. Dole* } " Geo. Wolfe* }	1856 to 1857
" Chas. H. Leinbach	1859 to 1864
" Wm. M. Reily	1864 to 1868
" U. Henry Heilman	1868 to 1873.
" James Crawford	1875 to 1879.
" R. Leighton Gearhart	1879 to 1885.

*Supplies.

First Baptist Church.

The Baptists came to the West Branch Valley either before or shortly after the Revolution. In 1794 the Philadelphia Baptist Association received a letter from the "Church in Buffalo Valley" requesting to be received into the association but as no messenger appeared to receive the right hand of fellowship, the matter was postponed, and no church was organized until the present one at Lewisburg in 1844. The church in White Deer Valley, Gregg township, was organized by the Rev. Thomas Smiley in 1808, and this was the first as well as the only one in the present Union county until the Lewisburg church.

Previous to 1843 there was occasional preaching in Lewisburg, James Moore, Jr., and wife and Rebecca V. Ludwig were the only Baptists in the neighborhood and there was no Baptist church in the county, the one in White Deer valley being in Lycoming county to which Gregg town-

ship at the time belonged. The rest of the history of this church is taken in part from the "Church Manual of the First Baptist Church," prepared by its present pastor, the Rev. J T. Judd.

In the fall of 1843, through the joint action of Rev: C. Hewitt, then Pastor of the Milton Church, and James Moore, Jr., Rev. William Grant, an evangelist from the state of New York, held a series of meetings in the old "Market Street School House" which stood on the lot now occupied by the Presbyterian Parsonage. The meetings continued seven weeks; and about twenty-five souls were hopefully converted, some of whom, after baptism, united with a few members from the Milton Church in constituting the Lewisburg Church, on the third day of January 1844. The council which reorganized the new church met the day, being composed of delegates from seven churches of the Northumberland Association, Rev. E. Kincaid being moderator. In August the church reported to the Association, Rev. C. A. A. Hewitt,, Pastor, and James Moore, Jr., and Samuel Wolfe, Deacons, and thirty members of whom there remain to-day, Catharine Wolfe, Hannah Barton, Eliza Shamp and Norman Ball.

On the the 15th of December 1844, the Sabbath School was organized, with forty-two pupils; on the 16th of January 1845, covenant meetings were established, to be held once in two months, and on the same day the church resolved to build a meeting-house.

Rev. Joel E. Bradley became Pastor April 1st, 1845.and continued in that relation until April, 1849. On the 28th of September, 1845, the basement of a house of worship, located on the site of the present Music Hall, was opened for preaching and Sunday school; and on the 15th of November following the house was completed and dedicated.

The early members of the church took an important

partin the establishment of the University giving freely of their money and effort to this end. A State Library Association was formed to start the enterprise, most of its members residing in or near Lewisburg. Thus in those early days there arose a peculiar relation and affection between the University and the Church, which has ever since continued, and has been productive of marked benefits to both.

Following Rev. Bradley's pastorate and during two years and four months, the church was without a pastor whose whole time and energy could be given to the work, but was supplied for a year and a half of that time by Professor Geo. R. Bliss, who has since often come to the aid of the church in similar emergencies, and whom they have learned to love as a father, for his faithful, zealous and affectionate labors. While he was thus acting as temporary pastor, a revival was experienced, and thirty members added to the church, on the first Sabbath in January, 1850 ten of whom had been baptized that morning.

On the 27th of July, 1851, Rev. E. W. Dickinson became pastor, and continued until April 15th, 1853. Near the close of his pastorate there was a great ingathering of converts. A protracted meeting was held, commencing on Thursday evening, February 24th, 1853, and continuing eighteen evenings. On the afternoon of the Sabbath, April 3d, twenty-six were baptized in the Susquehanna, by four administrators, three of whom baptized their own children

After an interval of seven months, Rev. Isaac W. Hayhurst became pastor, and continued until the first of May, 1857. Prof. Geo. R. Bliss then became the acting Pastor until the settlement of Rev. S. H. Mirick in February, 1859. The beginning of Rev. Mirick's pastorate was marked by a revival which resulted in the addition of twenty-nine by baptism, in the months of February and March. During

this time prayer meetings were multiplied, but there was no extra preaching. In 1865 occurred the most extensive work of grace in the history of the church up to that time. As a result of which the pastor, on Sabbath morning, January 7th, 1866, gave the hand of fellowship to forty-eight persons.

Early in Rev. Mirick's pastorate, the subject of erecting a new house of worship began to be agitated, but not much progress was made till the year 1866. On the 6th of March, Dr. J. R. Loomis offered in church meeting the following: "*Resolved*, That the time has now fully arrived when it becomes us to make an effort to build a new house of worship." A building committee was appointed, and instructed to make all necessary arrangements, taking charge alike of collection and disbursement of funds, to report progress at each stated meeting of the church. Rev. Mirick resigned the pastorate on April 1, 1866, and entered upon the work of collecting funds for building, in which he was engaged for six months. The members of the church had, by this time, become unitedly and earnestly aroused; though their resources were limited, they felt called upon in this matter to inaugurate a work, not for themselves alone nor for the interests of the cause of God in their immediate vicinity, but for the accommodation of all who should seek these seats of learning in years to come. The brethren connected with the University generously supplied the pulpit, Dr. Bliss acted as pastor, and the usual pastor's salary was applied to the Building Fund. With the aid received from abroad, a fine stone building was erected at a cost of about $60,000.

The chapel was completed and dedicated on February 28th 1869, the day of prayer for Colleges. On June 26, 1870, the main audience room was dedicated, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. H. Castle, D.D., and the prayer of dedication offered by Rev. J. R. Loomis, LL. D., who,

as chairman of the building committee, had been indefatigable in his labors.

For two years and a half the church, having sold the meeting-house, was without any place to worship, sometimes meeting in the Court House, and sometimes in the University Hall and Chapel. Yet they were not without tokens of God's special favor. In the early part of the winter of 1868, at two of the out-stations, where some of the members of the church and some of the young brethren of the University had been laboring, large numbers were converted. At Winfield sixty-nine were baptized, and with six others, were constituted a new church on the 5th of March, 1869.

During the fall and winter of the dedication of the chapel a revival was again experienced and about 150 were baptized.

On Sept. 12, 1869, Rev. Robert Lowry entered upon the duties of Pastor, and church work progressed successfully during his stay. On Sept. 11, 1870, the chapel at Montandon was dedicated, having cost about $4,500. Pastor Robert Lowry closed his term of faithful service on June 27, 1875, and on the following Lord's day, Rev. George Frear, D.D., became pastor, remaining in charge until April 1, 1879, accomplishing a needed work of discipline and training.

After the church had been served a few months by Dr. A. K. Bell, then Treasurer of the University, as supply, Rev. A. E. Waffle took charge as pastor on Sept. 3, 1880. In the spring of 1882, thirty eight were dismissed by letter to form the Montandon church. The church roll was again carefully revised, and unworthy names were erased, thus reducing the reported membership though purifying and strengthening the church.

Pastor Waffle resigned Jan. 1, 1884, and after a few months, during which Rev. G. P. Watrous served the church

as supply, the present pastor, Rev. J. T. Judd, took charge June 1, 1884.

The church edifice is the finest in town, a magnificent building of brown stone built in the Gothic style of architecture, and stands on the corner of Third and St. Louis streets. The spire is 175 feet high, and contains the town clock. Although for a long time burdened with debt it is now paid for and the Lewisburg Baptists can worship in one of the finest churches along the West Branch unhampered by a cent of debt. The membership numbers 235 with a Sunday School of about the same number. The following is

THE LIST OF PASTORS

Rev. C. A. Hewitt	1844—'45
" Joel Bradley	45—'49
" Geo. R. Bliss*	49—'58
" E. W. Dickinson	58—'53
" I. W. Hayhurst	53—'57
" Geo. R. Bliss	57—'59
" S. H. Mirick	59—'66
" Geo. R. Bliss*	66—'69
" Robert Lowry	69—'75
" George Frear	75—'79
" A. K. Bell*	79—'80
" A. E. Waffle	1880—'83
" G. P. Watrous*	83—84
" J. T. Judd	84

* Supplies.

The Presbyterian Church.

With the early settlers in Buffalo Valley who came immediately after the purchase of 1768 came the Presbyterians although they did not effect a church organization until years after, the Revolution following making havoc as well with religious as with secular matters. One congregation

only was formed previous to the outbreak of the war, and this was the Buffalo Cross Roads church located about five miles west of Lewisburg and which at this day is still in a flourishing condition. James McClenachan and Samuel Allen were the first ruling elders, McClenachan having been ordained at Derry, near Dauphin county, and Allen at the Silver Spring church, in Cumberland county under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Waugh. In 1774 five acres were given by Edward and Joseph Shippen for the erection of a Presbyterian church thereon. Just when the church was erected however is not known but it was probably within a year or two. This church from the start was the center of Presbyterianism in the valley and remained so for more than half a century. Up to 1832 the members of that church even in Lewisburg went to the Buffalo church, and the Lewisburg congregation which was organized in 1833 was made up of members of that and the Milton churches, some few of the Milton members living around Lewisburg.

In 1787 the Rev. Hugh Morrison became the pastor of the Buffalo church, his charge comprising the Buffalo, Northumberland and Sunbury churches. Judging by the number of members signing the call the Buffalo church was then much the largest of the three. There were eight signers from Sunbury, seventeen from Northumberland and forty eight from Buffalo. He remained the pastor until 1801 when he was regulary dismissed. Four years after, 1805, the Rev. Thomas Hood became the pastor and he remained in that capacity until after the Lewisburg church was organized. In 1816 a new church was built of stone to take the place of the old one built immediately after the site was given. This stone church was in size fifty-two by forty feet.

On the 26th of March 1785 being the same month that Lewisburg was laid out by Ludwig Derr conveyed to

Walter Clark, William Gray and William Wilson lots No's 42, 44 and 46, being occupied at the present by J. Thompson Baker's residence and the Presbyterian church respectively for the Presbyterian congregation at or near Lewisburg for a meeting house and burying ground. From this time or shortly after, these lots were used as a burying ground. In 1798 the trustees of the grave yard petitioned the legislature to sell lot No. 42 and buy lot No. 48 inas much as a number had been buried in the last named lot and none in the other. The petition was granted and this lot became the site of the parsonage.

On March 17, 1832 General Abbott Green, Alexander Graham, James Geddes, Thomas Clingan, William L. Harris and Dr. Thomas Van Valzah were appointed a committee to erect a church on the north west corner of St. Louis and First streets. The church was built during this and the following year, in 1833 Eliza Morrison, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Morrison left the residue of her estate amounting to $1,300 towards building this church. On the 6th of April 1833 a meeting was held of the members in and around Lewisburg of which Alexander Graham was president and James F. Linn was secretery for the purpose of petitioning the Northumberland Presbytery to establish a Presbyterian congregation in Lewisburg. This petition was granted and on April 15th 1833 the Rev. Thomas Hood was appointed to organize a church desired. Mr. Hood organized the church in the following August, the church building having been declared ready for occupancy on July 31. Mr. Hood preached on August 8th and on the 31st of the same month a regular organization was effected. Thomas Clingan, Robert Laird, Esq, William Nesbit, Esq. and James F. Linn were elected elders. Laird and Linn were ordained on the following Sunday, Sept, 1. Clingan had previously been ordained at the Buffalo church and Nesbit in Milton.

In the following November Rev. James B. McCreary began preaching. He was to preach until January 1, 1834 at which time the congregation could accept or reject him. At the expiration of the time he was not accepted. Efforts were then made to effect a union with the Buffalo church for the support of a pastor. This was rejected by that church. The next effort was to unite with the Washington church in White Deer Valley. This was accepted by that church but nothing ever came of it. The Washington church received as pastor the Rev. Isaac Grier while it does not appear that he preached even a trial sermon in the Lewisburg church.

On March 22d, 1834 twenty one persons asked for dismissal from the Buffalo church to unite with the Lewisburg church, this was refused but being taken before the Presbytery it was granted. On the 16th of April the Presbytery which met in Lewisburg was asked to send the Rev. P. B. Marr as a supply for the next six months. This was granted and Rev. Marr began a preliminary pastorate of the congregation, then numbering 34 persons having been taken from the Buffalo and Milton churches. On November 13, 1834 he was installed the regular pastor in which capacity he remained until April 1852, when he resigned and on July 12th of the same year the Rev. James Clark, D.D. was called and on the 29th of the following October was installed pastor.

In the fall of 1857 Dr. Clark resigned his pastorate, and during this year the present church was built on one of the lots given by Ludwig Derr, the old building having been found inadequate to the congregation's need. The building was under the direction of William Nesbit, President, Dr. T. H. Wilson, Secretary, Thomas Hayes, Treasurer, Hugh P. Sheller, Jonathan Nesbit and James S. Marsh Trustees. William Cameron and John Walls were the building committee, Jonathan Nesbit and Joseph Housel

were the contractors. It is a fine brick edifice, large and well furnished. It has a basement containing a Sunday school and a lecture room. The church also has a spire 153 feet high. The dedication of this house of worship took place on June 14, 1857, the Rev. N. Murray, of Elizabeth, N. J. preaching the dedicating sermon at 10 A.M Rev. A. Nevius preached in the afternoon and Rev. S. S. Shadder in the evening. The total cost was about $15,000.

The Rev. Jacob W. E. Ker succeeded Dr. Clark as pastor in November 1858. He remained until 1860 when his health failing he resigned and left on October 1st. Hugh S. Dickson D. D. became the next pastor. He remained as such from October 1858 until April 1866. T. Madison Dawson a young graduate from Princeton succeeded Dr. Dickson in 1866 but remained only until the next May.

Rev. Benjamen Townsend Jones succeeded Rev. Dawson in October of 1857 and remained until 1873. In 1870 the parsonage was built at a cost of some $4,000. It is a fine brick building and together with its location forms a most desirable place of residence. The Rev. Samuel A. Thompson became the pastor in May, 1873. He continued as such until June, 1879. In the same month he was succeeded by the Rev. Josephus D. Krum, D.D. In September 1884 he resigned and his successor is the present pastor the Rev. John B. Grier who was installed Nov. 1885. In the fall of this same year the church was remodeled and much improved in outward appearance as well as inside. The congregation is free from debt, and numbers 255 members. The Sunday school including officers and teachers numbers 170 members. The ruling elders are Thomas Howard, T. H. Wilson, Samuel C. Sheller, George W Proctor and Alfred Hayes

LIST OF PASTORS.

Rev. P. B. Marr, 1834 to —'52

Rev.	James Clark D.D.	1852	" —'57
"	Jacob W. E. Ker,	1857	" —'60
"	Hugh S. Dickson, D.D.	1861	" —'66
"	T. Madison Dawson,	1866	" —'67
"	Benj. Townsend Jones,	1867	" —'73
"	Samuel A. Thompson,	1873	" —'79
"	Josephus D. Krum D.D.	1879	" —'84
"	J. B. Grier,	1885	

Protestant Episcopal Church,

For a number of years a Protestant Episcopal Church existed in Lewisburg, during a period about twenty years ago. Services were held for a greater part of this time in Hayes' block on the corner of Market and Fifth streets. The membership numbered about 50 or 60. The organization finally ceased and the members united with other churches. This is about all that could be obtained concerning this church.

Roman Catholics.

While there are a number of members of this denomination in Lewisburg there is no church organization, but all belong to the Milton church and attend there. There is evidence, however, that the first church along the West Branch was located here, as in 1790 a "Roman Chapel" stood on the lot now occupied by the Pennsylvania passenger depot. This was during the time that Ellenkhusen was the proprietor of the town plot, and it is more than likely that he had erected it for himself and wife to worship in. How long it remained cannot be ascertained but with his death and the departure of his wife the organization as a church, no doubt ceased to exist, since which time no Catholic church has been in Union county. There are now quite a number of members in town and some efforts are being made to organize a distinct congregation and erect a church.

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army began a series of meetings in January, 1886, in the skating rink building on South Fifth street. The house has been crowded nightly, and about 35 have already joined, forming a nucleus for what promises to be a large membership.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

The first Young Men's Christian Association organized in Lewisburg was in May 1858. There were sixty-six members, composed of all the influential men of the town. Four of these members were honorary and two associate. The officers were John Randolph, president; T. H. Wilson, M. D., A. P. Meylert, M. D., John P. Miller, George Eichholtz and Thomas Reber, vice presidents; Henry W. Crotzer, recording secretary; Francis W. Tustin, corresponding secretary; Solomon Ritter, treasurer; and E. A. Evans, S. Dieffenderfer, S. Geddes, J. D. Dieffenderfer, Joseph Gibson, George M'Nair, W. I. Linn, H. P. Alexander, W. B. Lahr and J. W. Shriner, managers. The association held their monthly meetings in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church, and a weekly union prayer meeting alternately at the different churches.

The second association was organized on March 4th, 1876. George S. Matlack was elected president, F. M. Fury and Sidney Townsend, 1st and 2nd vice presidents; G. N. LeFevre, secretary, and G. S. Matlack, treasurer. The association maintained a reading room and library, but did not receive the support from the town people generally that was necessary to enable it to remain in existence, and only two of the pastors of town were in sympathy with it. At a special meeting on January 21st, 1879, the association concluded to disband. The stove, matting, benches and books were returned to those who had contributed them, and all other effects were sold to pay outstanding bills. The officers at this time were W. L. Wilson, president; W. E.

Yoder and E. L. Angstadt, 1st and 2nd vice presidents; C. W. Longbay, secretary; R. A. Lawshe, treasurer.

The present association was organized March 17th, 1884, with twenty-two active members. The officers were W. D. Heiser, president; R. A. Lawshe, vice president; E. L. Angstadt, secretary; C. W. Brown, treasurer. The association has been successful thus far and has increased to thirty-nine members. They hold a union gospel meeting every Sabbath afternoon at their room over the post office, corner Third and Market streets, at 3.45, and a members prayer meeting every Friday evening at 1 o'clock. The business and social meeting is held every third Tuesday of each month. Any man who is a member of good standing in any evangelical church can become an active member, and any man of good moral character may become an associate member of the association. The present officers are Wm. Hayes, president; Geo. Young, vice president; E. L. Angstadt, secretary; C.W. Brown, treasurer. The board of directors are J. P. Brooke, J. T. Hate, Geo. Tresher, C. S. Wolfe, W. H. Thomas, C. F. Lindig, W. F. Brown. The annual dues are one dollar.

A boys branch of the association was organized on February 9th, 1886, with a membership of fifteen. It has increased until at the present time, March, 1886, it numbers thirty-seven members. Any boy between the ages of 13 and 17 can become a member on the payment of ten cents yearly dues and who is willing to abide by the rules. The meetings are held every Tuesday evening at 7.15 o'clock, and consist of business meetings, bible study and calisthenics.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union.

This was organized in 1878, during the temperance revival of that year. It was for a time in existence only in name, and did no active work until April, 1884, when it was re-organized and has been a very active organization since. It was united with the state union in August of that

year. There are about forty members at the present time, and similar unions have been organized at Mifflinburg, Hartleton, Laurelton and New Berlin. During the winter of 1885 and '86 a determined effort was made to prevent the granting of liquor licenses in the county, Petitions were circulated everywhere, and a great many signatures secured, but with little effect in lessening the number of permits to sell intoxicating drinks.

The union holds a business meeting on the first Tuesday of each month, at the president's residence, and on the fourth Tuesday a gospel meeting, at the vice president's residence. The present officers are Mrs. J. R. Loomis, president; Mrs. Rev. Merriman, secretary, and Mrs. Wm. Clingan, treasurer. The vice presidents number one from each church, and are Mrs. A. M. Lewis, Baptist; Mrs. Ellis Gundy, Presbyterian; Mrs. C. V. Gundy, Lutheran; Mrs. Thomas Church, Methodist; Mrs. W. F. Brown, Evangelical; Mrs. John Baker, Refermed and Mrs. M. J. Derr, Christian.

A young ladies union was organized on February 5th 1886, with Miss Mary Derr, president; Miss Anna Gundy, secretary, and Miss Laura Church, treasurer. A band of hope for children has also been organized.

CHAPTER XI.

Schools and Newspapers.

The first school kept in the present site of Lewisburg was about 1790, when Mrs. Jane McClellan taught near Derr's mill in a private house. From this time until 1805 all the teaching was done in private houses. In that year the "Log Cabin Academy," on the site of the present Presbyterian parsonage was built by subscription. Here a number of teachers held forth until 1813, among them having been Joseph Stilwell, Flavel Roan and Jonas Butterfield. This "academy" was more generally known as the English schoolhouse, and another log building put up several years laterwas known as the German school house. This stood on the site of the present Lutheran parsonage.

From 1813 to 1824 at various times, James B. Forrest, Joseph Kerr, Joseph C. Ambler, James Aiken and John Dunlap taught in the English school house. During the same time Daniel Breyfogle, John Rush, Doctor T. S. Beck and John Dunlap taught in the German school house. Sam'l Kirkham, the noted grammarian, learned the rudiments of grammar under James Aiken in the English school house, and about 1820 he taught school himself in town, mostly at private houses.

The school law of 1834 was adopted by a vote of 71 to 55 and in the fall of 1835 three schools were opened. One in the town hall, a building located on Second street where

the school building now stands, one in the brick school house occupying the site of the old German school house, and one in the brick building on the southeast corner of Third and St. Anthony streets. There were 250 pupils and the state appropriation was $520.12. How long the schools were conducted in these buildings cannot be accurately ascertained, but they were used more or less until the present buildings were erected.

The present buildings, three in number, are fine brick edifices, containing ample room and were put up at an expense of about $4,500 each. They were erected as follows: North ward building in 1855, South ward building in 1861, West ward building in 1869.

The schools are graded and in excellent condition. The West ward building contains the High school, and a number of young men and ladies are graduated every year. This school was formely called the Grammar school, but the name was changed a few months ago to the High school.

The report for the year ending June 1885, shows the following regarding the Lewisburg schools: Number of schools, 11; average number months taught, 8; male teachers, 1; female teachers, 12; average salary, male $45; female, $28. 33; male pupils, 222; female pupils, 234; total, 456. Rate per cent. of tax five mills; amount of tax laid for school purposes, $3,345.70; state appropriation, $858.52.

One important matter in the schools must not be forgotten, and that is the old Lewisburg academy. In 1836 the academy was organized and a school opened on Second st., and in 1838 the brick building was erected by a company on the corner of First and St. Anthony streets. In 1839 it was opened but in 1845 owing to indebtedness it was sold. John Randolph bought it and continued the school for about fifteen or sixteen years. It was a classical institution and sustained quite a reputation in its time.

The Newspapers of Lewisburg.

The following briefly shows the newspapers that have been published in Lewisburg prior to those now in existence.

THE NEWS LETTER by William Corothers in 1824 and '25.

THE UNION HICKORY by William Corothers from May 5, 1829 to April 13, 1830.

THE LEWISBURG JOURNAL by Daniel Gotshal from May 1st 1830 to February 18, 1833. Geo. M. Miller and Ed. S. Bowen then bought it and continued it until February 22, 1834.

THE LEWISBURG DEMOCRAT by G. R. Barrett from June 20th 1835 to May 1836.

THE LEWISBURG STANDARD by D. G. Fitch until Sept. 1st 1839 when H. L. Dieffenbach bought it and continued it until December, when he removed to Milton.

PEOPLES ADVOCATE by Jonas Kelchner until April 12, 1841.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS by J.K.Sweetman, Sweetman & Maize and Sweetman & Busch, respectively from September 4,1841 to December 16, 1842.

THE HUMORIST by R.I.Nesbit & Co 1845.

THE GUARDIAN (monthly) by Rev.H. Harbagh, began January 1850 and is still continued by the Reformed publication house at Philadelphia. It was removed from Lewisburg in 1851.

THE LEWISBURG DEMOCRAT by Samuel Shriner from September 1850 to 1851, by D. C. Kitchen and John Harbeson 1855 Harbeson retired and Kitchen continued it a few weeks but it closed in 1855.

THE UNION WEEKLY WHIG by R. Nesbit and Daniel Bower in 1851. The latter soon left and Nesbit continued it about a year

Susquehanna Zeitung by Carl Volkmar from 1853 to 1860. Volkmar then removed to Williamsport and continued it at that place.

The Home Gazette by R. G. Orwig from May 14, 1857 to June 17, 1856.

These were the attempts to establish newspapers but which proved failures. We will now turn to those existing at the present time, the oldest being

THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

This paper was first established as the Lewisburg Chronicle and Union County General Advertiser, and began publication on Sept. 23, 1848 by W. B. Shriner and S. A. Burkenbine. Burkenbine left on March 16, 1844 and Shriner continued it alone, the printing of the paper being done the greater par of the time by Samuel Shriner. On the 25th of December 1847, O. N. Worden took charge of the paper and changed the name to THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE AND WEST BRANCH GENERAL ADVERTISER. On January 1st, 1850, H. C. Hickock became the principal editor as he also became a partner of Worden's. One year before this the name had again undergone a change and it was known as the Lewisburg Chronicle and West Branch Farmer. On the 1st of January 1850, the present publisher J. R. Cornelius became associated with Worden and Hickock. Hickock left at the end of this year to accept the office of Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools having been appointed by Governor Pollock. In January 1857 The American Flag a New Berlin paper transferred its subscription list to the Chronicle, and its editor Colonel Edward Smith entered into partnership with Messrs. Worden and Cornelius, but remained only about two months and a half, leaving the firm and returning to New Berlin in the following March.

In 1859 the Union County Star of Mifflinburg was

consolidated with the CHRONICLE, Samuel H. Orwig the publisher of that paper having sold it to Messrs. Worden & Cornelius. By this transaction it became the UNION COUNTY STAR and LEWISBURG CHRONICLE. In 1865 Mr. Worden sold out his interest to Mr. Cornelius who has been the continuous publisher ever since. The first thing Mr. Cornelius did was to bring the name within such limits as that of a local paper should occupy. He dropped the first half and called it simply the LEWISBURG CHRONICLE which name it has borne ever since. The paper is now published in a neat office on Second street opposite the Court house. The building is specially designed for a newspaper office and is neat in appearance and well adapted to the business. The Chronicle has always been the organ of the Republican party of Union County and previous to the founding of that party it was Whig in politics.

THE LEWISBURG JOURNAL.

On the 31 of July 1855 THE UNION ARGUS began publication by F. M. Ziebach and Peter Stout, Mr Stout retired at the end of two or three months and was succeeded by J. Merril Linn. He in turn only occupied that position a few months when he left and H. W. Crotzer succeeded him eas associat editor. Ziebach & Crotzer continued its publication until April, 1856 when they sold out and the party sold to removed the plant to the west where they founded a new paper. Several weeks after, Truman H. Purdy organized a stock company and re-established the UNION ARGUS and issued the first copy in August, 1856 continuing it until December 20th, 1860, when he was succeeded by J. M. Baum as publisher and A. H. Dill as associate editor, Mr. Dill withdrew a few months after and Baum died in 1862. The stockholders then elected J. G. Winegardner and Jacob Wolfe as editors and

publishers. Mr. Wolfe soon withdrew and Winegardner conducted the paper himself until December 1864. He then withdrew and the paper was not published for several months. The next man to take it was J. G. Eichholtz to whom the stockholders gave the material to conduct a paper. On July 19,1865 he issued the first number of THE LEWISBURG JOURNAL. He only published the paper about six months when he turned the office over to Francis Graves who continued as publisher until May 1867, when he left the office and Levi Sterner took it running only a short time when C. B. McGinley took charge of it who purchased the interests of the stockholders and conducted the paper until April 1st 1871 when the present proprietor F.O.Whitman purchased the establishment. In May 1875 Mr.Whitman sold out to H. H. Mercer and J. D. Rishel who only published the paper for two months when Mr. Whitman took it again. The JOURNAL has had a checkered career but has finally wintered about all the blasts and is now firmly established. It has always been the Democratic organ of the county and in later years has been well patronized by that party. The office is on Market street between Second and Third streets.

THE LEWISBURG SATURDAY NEWS.

This first appeared in January 1882 as THE LOCAL NEWS. It was only a small sheet but very spicy and readable and took well with the public. The publishers were J. W. C. Shamp and B. K. Focht. In July of the same year it was enlarged and made THE LEWISBURG LOCAL NEWS. It was again enlarged in January 1883 and Mr. Shamp withdrew about the same time, leaving Mr. Focht the sole proprietor who renamed it THE LEWISBURG SATURDAY NEWS and finally enlarged it to a forty-column paper. The size however was a little too large for the patronage of a county the size of Union and it was somewhat reduced but yet remain-

ed a large paper for the price. The office of the paper is on North Third street near Market and is well supplied with all necessary appurtenance to carry on the business. The paper is independent in politics and has always been noted for a fearless expression of sentiment.

CHAPTER XII.

SECRET ORDERS.

Free Masons.

Charity Lodge, No. 144, A. Y. M., was chartered on the 5th of February, 1816, and was at the time located at Milton, Pa. The charter members were Joseph Kerr, John Miller, David Rittenhouse, James Moodee, Daniel Bright, Robert Gray, John Tielsworth and James Hutchinson. The first officers were Joseph Kerr, W. M.; John Miller, S. W.; and David Rittenhouse, J. W.

The lodge remained at Milton until June 13th, 1844, when it was removed to Lewisburg and the first officers here were Jackson McFaddin, W. M.; Amos. Witter, S. W.; A. D. Patterson, J. W.; George Schnable, Treasurer and John H. Vincent, Secretary.

The lodge at the present time is in a highly flourishing condition, has a fine hall, well furnished, and a good treasury. It numbers 78 members. The present officers are D. H. Getz, W.M.; Frank Halfpenny, Senior Warden, T. N. Reber, Junior Warden; J. W. VanValzah, Treasurer, and Geo. E. Long, Secretary.

PAST MASTERS.

J. W. Shriner,	W. S. Halfpenny,
C. S. Crites,	G. E. Long,

After the death of Col Jackson McFaddin W. M. George D Fackler was elected Worshipful Master and served for six years.

J. V. Miller,
T. C. Thornton,
D. B. Miller,
S. D. Bates,
I. A. Kline,
C. H. Hassenplug,
E. C. Nogel,
Philip Frederick,
P. N. Ginter,
H. B. Mussina,
J. D. Wilson,
J. W. Zeller,
A. H. Dill,
Ralph Cuikhuff.

Odd Fellows.

Lewisburg Lodge, No. 96, I. O. of O. F., was organized June 3rd, 1844, by the Grand Lodge officers, namely: John C. Yeager, M. A. G. M., John S. C. Martin, D. D. G. M. The charter members were Bernard McLaughlin, Henry Gibson, James S. Kelly, Nathan Mitchel and L. B. Christ. Fifteen members in all joined the lodge at the organization. During the forty-two years of its existence the lodge has passed through many vicissitudes that at times threatened to destroy its existence entirely. Through bad management of its funds, failures of its treasurers and suspension of members there were times when hardly a quorum could be collected. But the lodge has outlived all this and to-day stands firmly with a good treasury, well secured, a large membership, and an excellently furnished hall. It has paid out for relief during its existence $6,550.50, has buried 18 members, has thirty-four Past Grands, and has seventy members on its rolls. The present officers are G. M. Focht, Noble Grand; W. E. Yoder, Vice Grand; J. M. Pross, Secretary; W. C. Mauser, Assistant Secretary, and Jacob Hower, Treasurer. The night of meeting is the first Monday of each week in their hall in Ritter's block, on Market street. The following is the list of Past Grands:

PAST GRANDS.

1	John S. Yoder	18	E. L. Painter
2	J. L. Hawn	19	D. B. Wagner
3	I. S. Sterner	20	D. Smith
4	A. Raudenbaugh	21	C. F. Lindig
5	S. Young	22	E. Wolfe
6	B. F. Angstadt	23	J. E. Berkley
7	J. W. Wensel	24	S. Banse
8	R. M. Cooper	25	D. Kahle
9	C. H. Hassenplug	26	S. Wolfe
10	M. Shires	27	A. Bickle
11	John Moser	28	D. P. Higgins
12	J. Griffin	29	S. M. Bond
13	J. M. Pross	30	D. Raidabaugh
14	Jacob Hower	31	I. Kahle
15	H. W. Murphy	32	J. P. McClure
16	P. Sneck	33	G. W. Roland
17	I. C. Harvey	34	A. J. Young.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Post No. 52, G. A. R. was organized April 2nd, 1867, at the office of J. Merril Linn, Esq. The charter members were J. Merril Linn, Esq., J. V. Miller, D. B. Miller, Esq. Thomas Church, J. K. Mertz, J. P. Brooke, F. P. Wagner, W. L, Donachy, W. L. Ammon, J. McFadden, H. S. Graham, S. A. Reed and J. B. Linn, Esq. Caprain Parks, of Selinsgrove, mustered in the new post at which J. M. Linn, Esq., J. V. Miller, D. B. Miller, Esq., J. B. Linn, Esq., J. P. Brooke, W. L. Ammon, W. L. Donachy; T. P. Wagner and George W. Schoch were present, and became the members, H. S. Graham dying soon after the Post was named in his honor, Spyker Graham Post on October 14th, 1869. On December, 27th, 1879, the name was changed to Andrew Gregg Tucker Post, in honor of A. G. Tucker, a young man who fell while gallantly leading his regiment, the 142d Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg.

The Post has gone through some trying times, but stands on a very good basis to day. The members, numbering now 100 in good standing, meet in an elegantly furnished hall in Music Hall every Friday night, and the financial condition is very good. It has also a Ladies' Auxillary Corps, which has greatly aided the Post in gifts of money collected by holding fairs and festivals. The present officers are Capt. J. P. Brooke, Post Commander; J. Gellinger, Senior Vice Commander; I. H. Wagner, Junior Vice Commander, W. L. Donachy, Adjutant; J. V. Miller, Officer of the Day; J. Pardoe, Officer of the Guard; W. J. Cox, Post Surgeon; Norman Ball, Post Chaplain; H, E. Gutelius, Sergeant Major; G. A. Kauffman, Quartermaster Sergeant. The past Post Commanders are:

1	J. M. Linn,	13	D. W. Cox,
2	J. V. Miller,	14	J. V. Miller.
3	T. C. Thornton,	15	S. B. Reber,
4	T. P. Wagner,	16	J. V. Miller,
5	W. L. Donachy,	17	D. H. Getz,
6	B. F. Reichley,	18	J. M. Linn,
7	J. L. Briggs,	19	T. S. Smeed,
8	M. Shires,	20	F. O. Whitman,
9	M. Shires,	21	F. O. Whitman,
10	J. W. Hayne,	22	Gen. J. I. Gregg.
11	D. H. Getz,	23	W. M. Irwin.
12	J. V. Miller,	24	J. P. Brooke.

Buffalo Valley Encampment, No 157, I. O. O. F.

The Encampment was organized July 27th, 1867, and is a higher branch of Odd Fellowship. All members must belong to some subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows. The charter members were I. S. Sterner, D. Oswald, W. D. Snyder, E. Straub, S. Young, C. C. Shorkley and William Reiley. It is in a highly flourishing condition. It meets on

the second and fourth Tuesday's of each month in the Odd Fellows hall. The present members are John P. McClure, Chief Patriarch; Daniel Kahle, High Priest; C. F. Lindig, Senior Warden; S. Young, Junior Warden; J. M. Pross, Scribe and D. P. Higgins, Treasurer. The Past Patriarchs are:

I. S. Sterner,	C. F. Lindig,
J. Young,	A. Raidabaugh,
J. W. Wensel,	A. Bickel,
J. Hower,	D. Kahle,
P. Sneck,	E. Wolfe,
J. S. Yoder,	D. P. Higgins,
I. C. Harvey,	D. Raidabaugh

Royal Arcanum.

Lewisburg Council, No. 948, Royal Arcanum, was organized February 1st, 1886, with eighteen charter members, namely: Dr. F. C. Thornton, J. Wesley Cornelius, C. A. Sturgis, A. D. Miller, W. L. Fry, E. M. Purdy, E. C. Reitmeyer, Rev. E. H. Leisenring, P. W. Himmelreich, D. P. Higgins, A. D. Gerhart, J. B. Forest, W. D. Heiser, B. K. Focht, George Tresher, J. T. Baker, T. E. Halfpenny and Gabriel Stein.

The council meets in a neat and well furnished hall in Hayes' block, (iron front building), on the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and shows every evidence of prosperity. The object of the order is to create a mortuary fund payable on the death of a member to his heirs, or any person specified by him when living, and is therefore an insurance company. The maximum amount of insurance allowed to be taken in the order by a member is $3,000, and the minnm is $1,500, these two sums representing the two classes of members.

The present officers of the council are Past Regent, Dr.

T. C. Thornton; Regent, Rev. E. H. Leisenring, Vice Regent, E M. Purdy; Orator, E. C. Reitmryer; Secretary, W. L. Fry; Collector, D. P. Higgins; Treasurer, C. A. Sturgis; Guide, J. W. Cornelius; Warden, B. K. Focht; Secretary, A. D. Gerhart, Chaplain, George Tresher; Trustees, J. B. Forrest, A. D. Gerhart and P. W. Himmelreich.

The Grangers.

Jan. 1, 1875, a meeting of farmers and their wives was held at the house of Elisha Shorkley, in Lewisburg, for the purpose of organizing a grange. They were instructed in the workings of the order by District Deputy, Mr. Frank Porter, of Lycoming county, assisted by J. B. McCurley, Master of White Deer Grange. The charter members were, Elisha Shorkley, Sarah R. Shorkley, B. F. Hursh, D. M. Nesbit, May Nesbit, C. V. Gundy, Carrie Gundy, John C. Gundy, Caroline Gundy, Dr. T. H. Wilson, Elizabeth D. Wilson, John G. Brown, Ellis Brown, John A. Gundy, Sallie J. Gundy and J. D. Dieffenderfer.

The name of the Grange was selected by the ladies, and was named Justitia Grange, No. 434.

The present officers are: Elisha Shorkley, master; Mrs. A, M. Grove, overseer; Ellis F. Gundy, lecturer; Andrew Shirk, steward; L. K. Derr, assistant steward; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, chaplain; Jacob Kostenbauder, treasurer; Amelia E. Kostenbader, secretary; Solomon Young, gate keeper; Mrs. Sue Shirk, pomona; Mrs. Caroline Gundy, flora; Mrs. S. R. Shorkley, ceres; Miss Emma Strohecker, lady assistant steward. The members meet every two weeks, on Saturday afternoon, in C. Dreisbach's Hall, to transact business, discuss questions for the advancement of the farmer and to cultivate sociability.

Knights of Labor.

Lewisburg assembly K. of L. was instituted about February, 1st 1886, and numbers now, two months later nearly 100 members. They meet weekly in Hayes' block.

College Fraternities.

There are three college fraternities represented in Lewisburg. Gamma Chapter, Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, organized 1852. Kappa Chapter, Sigma Chi Fraternity instituted March 1st 1864, and Delta Chapter of the Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta instituted February 8, 1882. The first meets in Hayes' block, the second in the Music Hall building, and the third on the corner of Third and Market streets. Each has an elegantly furnished hall and all are in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER XIII.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Boat Yard,

was first started on the east side of the river by Wm. Frick and Eli Slifer, trading as Frick & Slifer in 1845. The works were brought to Lewisburg in 1850 and the basin dug the same year. The mill was built in 1852—53. Henry Frick entered the firm in July 1852 and the firm became Frick, Slifer & Co. The mill burned down in 1853 but was immediately rebuilt. Philip Billmeyer entered the firm in 1853. Eli Slifer left the firm in 1858 and the name became William Frick & Co. In 1860 Wm. Frick left and Wm. Nogel entered the firm, the name becoming Frick, Billmeyer & Co. In 1865 Henry Frick left and it was organized as Billmeyer, Nogel & Co. A. H. Dill entered the firm in the same year. In 1870 M. Reese Dill entered the firm and in 1871 George S. Matlack first became connected with it. Wm. Nogel left in 1872 and W. D. Himmelreich and H. C. Wolfe entered. In 1873 Reese Dill left and R. O. Learch became a member and the firm became Billmeyer, Dill & Co. In the fall of 1874 the new mill, built a few years before north of the old one burned down, but was shortly after rebuilt. In 1880 A. H. Dill left the firm and the members remaining were P. Billmeyer, G. S. Matlack, W. D. Himmelreich, H. C. Wolfe and

R. O. Learch, under the name of P. Billmeyer & Co. Mr. Billmeyer died in September 1885 and his estate since managed his share, the firm name being continued.

In 1885 the firm bought 500 acres of woodland with a saw mill on it, on the Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, eleven miles north of Punxsutawny, in Jefferson county. They also purchased the timber on another tract of 1,100 acres seven miles northwest of Punxsutawny. The firm now employs about 100 hands, does a very extensive business in building boats and barges, and in manufacturing railroad lumber.

The Central Manufacturing Company.

In 1860 Eli Slifer, Johnson Walls, Joseph W. Shriner, Samuel Geddes and Thos. Murray formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Slifer, Walls, Shriner & Co., for the manufacture of Buckeye reapers and mowers. They leased the present planing mill building, then a foundry, on the corner of Market and Sixth streets. The capital was $10,000 and so successful was the venture that in 1863 the original capital with interest had been paid in dividends. In this year Murray left the firm and W. C. Duncan entered. The next year John Randolph and S. D. Bates entered the firm. In 1865 they removed to the present location which had been a planing mill owned by Palmer, Ross & Co. but had been idle for some time. They bought the property and an additional lot for additional buildings. In 1866 the company was incorporated under the name of the Slifer, Walls & Shriner Mf'g. Co. with a Capital stock of $75,000. By 1867 they had already paid in dividends $32,000 beside the original $10,000. In this year, 1867, Joseph W. Shriner and Samuel Geddes left the company and the next year Johnson Walls died leaving of the original firm only Eli Slifer, and who is still connected with it.

Since that time the works have been kept busy with the exception of the past few months. It is the only company in Pennsylvania to-day manufacturing reapers and mowers, and the durability of the work is well attested by some of the machines made in 1860 and still used in 1885. In 1880 the name was changed to the "The Central Manufacturing Company." They manufacture Buckeye Mowers, Bates Harvester, parlor stoves, ranges and clover hullers. They employ when running full about 80 hands. The officers are A. H. Dill, president; C. W. Seaman, Secretary; W.C. Duncan, treasurer and S. D. Bates, superintendent.

Lewisburg Woolen Mills.

Mark Halfpenny came to Lewisburg in 1866 and bought the old steam mill property and converted it into woolen mills. He had been in the business since 1847 near Laurelton but his mill burning down there he came to Lewisburg. This mill property had been erected in 1853—54 by John Nesbit, Thomas Hayes and Michael Fichthorn. It burned down within a few months after being completed and was at once rebuilt. It was a very complete mill for the time, and had a capacity of 100 barrels per day. But it never paid and soon changed hands. It was run occasionally until Mr. Halfpenny bought it.

It was soon converted into a woolen mill and the goods manufactured became well known for excellence over a wide territory. In 1874 W.S. Halfpenny, son of Mark, and H. A. Shreyer, entered into partnership with Mark. In 1875 the mills burned down and were at once rebuilt, Frank Halfpenny another son of Mark becoming a member of the firm, the name being M. Halfpenny, & Co, The present building is of brick, four stories high with two east wings The capacity is 10,000 pounds, 1¼ yards wide, of goods annually. The total capital invested is $100,000. 45 hands are employed. The wool used is obtained mostly in New

York state except what is obtained in the immediate vicinity.

Lewisburg Nail Works.

This Company was organized in March 1884 with a capital of $15,000. It is a co-operative company to a certain extent and originated amongst the employees of the Milton nail works. The works were erected during the summer of 1884 and began operation November 10 of that year. The citizens of Lewisburg had also subscribed $3,000 bonus of which only about $2,600 was ever collected. On the 28th of June, additional stock to the amount of $15,000 was issued and bonds to the amount of $20,000, making the total capital invested almost $53,000. It was soon found that the capacity was not large enough to supply the demand and additional nail machines were added until the present capacity is abont 300 kegs of 100 pounds per day. The products have been sent to almost every state from New York to California. Nearly 150 hands are now employed, all residing in the town. Five engines are required to furnish the motive power. These are respectively 250, 110, 12, 12, and 15 horse power.

The works are located along the Lewisburg & Tyrone railroad, just west of the borough line, and on the Purdy and Shipman extention to Lewisburg. This extension consists of land purchased by T. H Purdy and Lemuel Shipman, of Sunbury, Dr. Wm. H. Backus, of Salem, and Geo. Jacobs, of Mifflin. They cut it up into town lots and offered a free site to a manufacturing industry. The nail company accepted this and erected the works there. The present officers of the company are Thomas Croft, president and superintendent; E. M. Purdy, secretary; and Jonathan Wolfe, treasurer.

Lewisburg Planing Mill.

In 1867 Samuel Maus and W. R. Zimmerman bought the property, two years after Slifer, Walls, Shriner & Co. had left it. They remodeled it into a planing mill and in 1871 Fred. Hipple, Samuel Bickel, George E. Long and E. C. Wolfe trading as Hipple, Wolfe & Co., bought it and remodeled it. They run it until 1873. In 1881 Daniel Long bought it and James Hipple leased it and run it from 1880 to 1881, one year. It was then run for some time by P. M. Barber, of Montgomery Station, and afterwards by Daniel Long. In 1883 it closed and John C. Smith, Charles Hassenplug, A. H. Dill and J. K. Kremer bought it. It was occupied from April 1884 to Nov., 1885 by Company A, 12th Regiment, N. G. P., for an armory. Immediately after this a co-operative company organized at Watsontown, leased it, added new machinery and reopened it in January 1886 with more orders than they could fill. It is a fine building for the purpose and promises under the present management to be a thriving enterprise. The capital invested is $10,000 besides the building. About 60 machines are in use. The company is known as the "Lewisburg Planing Mill Company." The officers are George P. Straub, president; E. E. Straub, secretary; J. C. Foulk, treasurer; W. W. Clayton is general agent. They employ from 50 to 75 hands.

Lewisburg Plumbing Company, Lim'd

was organized in September, 1883 with a capital of $3,000, 1,200 paid in. The company consists of S. D. Bates, Charles J. Wolfe and Joseph C. Nesbit. The office is on Second street. From 3 to 9 hands are employed. The company have done considerable plumbing in Milton, Bellefonte, Sunbury and other towns, besides doing all there is to do in Lewisburg.

Musser's Knitting Factory.

Joseph Musser is the proprietor and he began the business in October, 1880 and employs at the present time 15

hands in the factory and some 7 or 8 outside. A water motor has lately been added. All kinds of silk, woolen and cotton knit goods are manufactured and so successful has been the venture that the demand cannot be supplied. A specialty is made of silk goods. The trade is both wholesale and retail.

PURCELLS, KNITTING FACTORY.

These were commenced in March 1883 by Dennis Purcell. The specialty is woolen goods and the trade is mostly retail. Three machines and as many hands are employed. His trade has been growing and promises to become extensive.

LEWISBURG FURNITURE AND PLANING WORKS.

This company has just been organized with a capital of 10,000 to erect works in West Lewisburg along the Lewisburg &Tyrone railroad. To the company belong some of the best men of the town and it is destined to meet with success. The works will occupy one square between 10th and 11th streets, and will consist of a three story main building 50 by 90 feet in size and will be ready for operation in a few months. The motive power will be a fifty horse power engine. From 50 to 75 hands will be employed and as the name denotes the products will be furniture and general planing mill work. The officers are Joseph Hollopeter, president; Lemuel Shipman, secretary; and Josiah Girton, treasurer.

MARSH FOUNDRY.

This was established in 1834 by Nathan Mitchell and Peter Nevius to do general foundry work. They occupied the old Methodist church and in due time added other buildings. Geddes and Marsh bought it about six years later and the latter continued one of the proprietors until it burned down September 13, 1878. The persons connected with it at various times from the time of opening until it burned down were Nathan Mitchell, Peter Nevius, Samuel Geddes, James S. Marsh, Fred. Marsh, Elisha Marsh, J.

W. Shriner, Elisha Shorkley, C. C. Shorkley and Daniel Kremer. During this time they manufactured the Hathaway cook stove, Hussey reaper, Lewisburg grain drill, Valley Chief mower and reaper, and other noted agricultural implements. It employed more than 100 hands, and its burning down was a severe loss to the town.

FLOURING MILLS.

Lewisburg Water Mills.

They were built in 1813 by George Derr, the only son of Ludwig Derr, who then occupied the land west of Lewisburg known as the Joseph Hudnut tract, which Ludwig Derr had bought in July, 1772, of John Coxe, of Philadelphia. George Derr died in 1829, and the mill changed hands several times before it reached the present owner General Abbott Green bought it from the heirs. He sold it to Samuel Wolfe and after his death in 1850 Alexander Ammon bought it, who sold it to Joseph W. Shriner, the present proprietor, in 1867. The mill is located about one half mile northwest of Lewisburg, is four stories high and in size is 45 by 50 feet, and is built of wood. It has five run of burrs with a capacity of 50 barrels of flour and 30 tons of feed daily. It is run by water from Buffalo creek. The "Gem" brand of flour manufactured here is widely known and bears an excellent reputation. The trade is mostly local and the grain used is nearly all grown in the vicinity.

Lewisburg Star Mills.

This mill stands almost on the exact site that Ludwig Derr's occupied, and the present proprietor formely owned and finally tore down Derr's mill. It was built in 1874, is of wood and the dimensions are 35 by 40 feet and four stories high. The old mill race that was made by Ludwig Derr and which was used for more than 100 years was used at first to run this mill, but it was soon found that it required more power, so a 25 horse power engine was added in 1876, and in 1883 the race was vacated entirely and sold

to the borough, which has since filled it up. The rollers were added in 1885, four double frames containing 7 rolls. The daily capacity is 75 barrels of flour and one ton of feed. The firm consists of J. A. Fry and G. W. Walls, under the name of J. A. Fry & Co. They manufacture the "Gilt Edge" brand of flour, and the trade is mostly foreign, the most of it being in the coal regions, where this brand has an excellent reputation. Nearly all the grain used is grown in the vicinity.

Buffalo Mills.

The erection of the Buffalo Milling Company's mill with all its latest improved and best machinery, adapted specially to convenience, and superiority of work done, marked a grand triumph in Union county manufacturing interests. The mill stands A 1, not only among the mills of Pennsylvania, but for general convenience in handling grain and in machinery intended to produce quality of flour there is none superior in the country.

To the Hon. Cyrus Hoffa, Lewisburg is indebted for the erection of this mill. Foreseeing several years ago that Union and neighboring counties could supply a large mill with abundant grain, he concluded to make the venture and to that end organized a company in the spring of 1883, which was incorporated as The Buffalo Milling Company, limited, with a capital of $50,000. Work on the building was commenced at once, and by the fall it was completed and the machinery put in motion. From the start the flour manufactured met with a large sale, and in a short time the mill was kept running night and day, but even with this double running it was soon seen that the demand could not nearly be supplied, and additional machinery was added during the winter of 1884—85, almost doubling the capacity

The mill is located at the junction of the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad systems, two roads here crossing at grade at right angles, and thus presenting facilities unsurpassed

for transportation. The loading facilities are such that a car can be loaded and weighed in less than an hour. The mill structure is a large brick 120 feet long, including elevator and engine house, 50 feet wide and 70 feet high to the top of the cupolas, and including basement, there are five stories.

The mill has a storage capacity of 50,000 bushels. The lofter, carrying grain from the lower floor upward, has a capacity of 2,500 bushels of grain per hour. A 125 horse power engine is the motive power. The present capacity of the mill is 350 barrels every 24 hours, requiring 1600 bushels of wheat. It does not require much arithmetic to calculate that it takes over 500,000 bushels of wheat annually to keep the mill running every working day. The flour is all of the roller process, there being thirteen double frames of rollers, containing 26 rolls. The mill is supplied with steam pipes and radiators throughout, maintaining a uniform temperature, so necessary in flour manufacture. The company employs 14 hands.

The grain is principally secured from the surrounding territory, the counties of Union, Northumberland, Snyder, Lycoming and Centre producing nearly all. The company has agents at many points in these counties who buy the grain and forward it to Lewisburg. With 500,000 bushels of wheat taken out of these counties by one firm, beside what smaller mills take, some idea can be formed of the importance of this section as a grain raising community.

The "Oriole" brand of flour is manufactured here, a brand that became at once popular and is getting more so each year, as the growing trade brings it into more families.

Cyrus Hoffa is general manager and treasurer; and the board of directors consists of Cyrus Hoffa, John Hunter, E. H. Heaton, George S. Matlack and C. F. Follmer. Mr. Matlack is the secretary.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Railroads, &c.

Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad.

The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad was incorporated by an act of assembly approved April 12th, 1853, [Pamphlet Laws 1853, page 595]. The act of incorporation was drawn up by the late George F. Miller, Esq., who was also one of the original commissioners appointed in the act, together with William Cameron, James F. Linn, Thomas Hayes, William Frick, H. P. Sheller, J. S. Marsh, Peter Beaver, John Walls and others residing in different parts of Union and Centre counties. The road was to extend from Lewisburg or Montandon westward to Spruce Creek on the Pennsylvania Railroad. From the time of incorporation nothing more than surveying the route was done until 1869.

In that year the work commenced at Montandon. The new bridge was just about to be built across the river and the railroad company entered into a contract with the bridge company; whereby the former was to lay their tracks over the bridge and pay a certain toll for every passenger and ton of freight carried across. In July, 1869 the first train came across to Lewisburg, and from that time until 1885, by degrees the road was built to Bellefonte, where it connected with the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, which connects with the main line of the Penn-

sylvania at Tyrone. The original intention was to have Spruce Creek the western terminus, but about the time the first steps were taken in the road's construction, the terminus was changed to Tyrone, and work commenced also at that point to build eastward and connect with the part being built westward from Montandon. The road in the meantime became the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that company, instead of joining these two divisions, built the eastern part of the road to Bellefonte by a connecting line between Lemont and Bellefonte called the Bellefonte, Nittany and Lemont Railroad. In 1879 the name Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek, was changed to Lewisburg and Tyrone, by which it is now known. This road passes almost through the centre of Lewisburg, and affords excellent shipping facilities. It has a passenger and freight depot, separate from each other, on St. John's street, between Second and Third streets.

SHAMOKIN, SUNBURY & LEWISBURG R. R.

This was constructed in 1882, between Shamokin and West Milton, and connects two lines of the Reading system. An agreement had been entered into by the P. & R. Railroad Company, and a number of other railroad companies, among them being the Vanderbilt interests for opening a trunk line between New York and the west.

The Reading was already extended to Shamokin, while a parallel line, the Catawissa Railroad, extended through Danville and Milton to Williamsport, and at the last named point Vanderbilt's system began. The idea, therefore, was to secure a direct route from Shamokin to the parellel line, whether to cross over from Shamokin to Danville or to go by way of Sunbury and Lewisburg to West Milton, was the question. The latter route was about fourteen miles farther but the former led through mountains that required a great deal more grading and tunnelling with no towns along the route. A strong rivalry sprang

up between the advocates of the respective routes, but the engineers finally decided in favor of the Lewisburg route, and the road was accordingly constructed through this town. It crosses the river at Sunbury over a large iron bridge, and passing up the west side of the river, passes through Lewisburg between Fifth and Sixth streets, and connects at West Milton. The depots in Lewisburg on this road are models. Both are built of brick and are of ample size. The passenger depot especially is one of the most beautiful architectural buildings to be found anywhere used for a similar purpose. These two railroads afford abundance of shipping facilities to the town.

Another Railroad.

A company has been chartered and the capital stock $10,000,000, already subscribed, to build a railroad from Mauch Chunk to New Castle. This road will pass direct through Lewisburg, and it is stated that it will be completed within the year. The engineers are now at work locating the route.

The Cross-Cut Canal.

This is a branch of the Pennsylvania Canal which passes up on the east side of the river. The Cross-Cut is nearly one-half of a mile in length to the river and here a dam gives the depth of water necessary for boats to cross to Lewisburg. It was completed by the state in 1833, and until the Northern Central railroad was made in 1855, it was the only highway of traffic for the towns along the river and as such was used a great deal. The railroad took the most of this traffic, and when finally the L. & T. road entered Lewisburg in 1865 the Cross-Cut was abandoned entirely. There is some talk of reopening it for shipping Soft coal, the railroad bringing that commodity to East Lewisburg and then loading it on boats, but there is nothing definite about it.

The River Bridge.

The bridge company was incorporated under an act of assembly approved March 26, 1814. The charter is dated

May 1st, 1816. William Hayes, William McQuhae, James Geddes, John Cowden, J. P. DeGruchey, John Boyd, Jacob Dentler, Jacob Brobst, Andrew Reedy, James Duncan, Lyons Mussina, John Vaughan, Henry Toland and Simon Gratz were the commissioners to secure stock. The board of managers elected were William Hayes, president; Geo. Kremer, Daniel Caldwell, James Geddes, Jacob Musser, John Dreisbach and George W. Brown.

The contract was made with Reuben Field on July 4th, 1816, the price being $52,600. $2,400 additional was allowed later for additional length of bridge than named in the contract. The state subscribed $20,000 of stock. On the 9th of February, 1818, the bridge was completed and on that day the first toll was collected by Andrew Shearer.

The total cost was $59,000. The bridge had seven spans and crossed the river from the foot of Market street to just above where the Cross-Cut enters the river on the other side. It was taken away by the flood of 1865, and the company immediately established a ferry until October 19, 1868, when the present bridge was completed at a cost of $140,000. The capital stock having been $90,000, $10,000 more had been subscribed but never paid. The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company had made an agreement with the bridge company by which the latter was to build a bridge strong enough for a railroad bridge, and the railroad company then laid their track across and first began using it regularly in July, 1869. It has since been used both as a wagon and railroad bridge. A watchman is on duty at either end to warn any one from crossing when a train is due, thus insuring perfect safety.

The present bridge has been a paying investment. The par value of stock is $50 per share, but its market value is about $100. The old bridge never paid more than five per cent. In 1885 water was put in the bridge, and with plenty of hose to be used in case of fire it is very nearly

secure from that element. The present officers of the company are Eli Slifer, president; Jonathan Wolfe, secretary and treasurer; John Walls, Mark Halfpenny, John C Smith, Eli Slifer, J. C. Bucher, D. B. Miller and Geo. S. Matlack, directors.

The Turnpike.

The turnpike is only a small part of a pike that was to have been constructed from Waterford in Erie county, through Meadville and Franklin to the mouth of Anderson creek in Clearfield county, and from thence to Northumberland. All this was constructed, with the exception of between Lewisburg and Northumberland.

It was originally incorporated as the "Derrstown and Youngmanstown Turnpike Road Company," and the charter bears the date of December 15th, 1828, on which day the first election of officers was also held. One week after this they commenced exploring the route, and on the 23rd of January; 1828, it was located. On the 25th of March, following the route as located was adopted, the distance being from the river to the cross street in Mifflinburg at Deckard's hotel, 9 miles and 90 perches. On January 27, 1829, the contract for making the road was made with John Maclay, Robert Maclay and John Foster. They were to have it completed by the 1st day of the following November, or pay a forfeit. The commissioners appointed by the Governor to view the road and take it off the contractors hands were Hugh Wilson, James Dale and Robert Barber. They viewed it on the 28th of December, 1829 and accepted the road. The permit and license to erect gates and collect toll was gveni on February 3, 1830, and in the following March the first toll was collected.

The original capital was $13,800, there being 276 shares at $50 each. Of these the state took 153 shares or more than half the amount issued. The investment was a poor one und not until 1846 was a dividend declared. In 1843 the state disposed of its shares at public sale, and William

Cameron bought them at $5 each,so that counting interest the state lost all and more by the transaction.

The style and title of the corporation was changed by an act of assembly passed February 23d, 1858, to the "Lewisburg and Mifflinburg Turnpike Company," [pamphlet laws 1858, page 48.]

The first officers of the company were Thomas Van-Valzah, president; and Robert Hayes. Treasurer and Clerk. The present officers are D. B. Miller, Esq., president: W. L. Harris, treasurer and clerk; J. Merril Linn, Esq., John N. Pontius, John Walls and Philip Frederick, Managers.

The Banks.

The Lewisburg National Bank was first chartered as the Lewisburg Dime Savings Institution by an act of assembly approved April 20th, 1853, with a capital stock of $100,000, in shares of a par value of $50. On the 27th of April, 1857, a new charter was granted by an act of assembly allowing greater privileges, and permitting the increase of stock an additional $100,000, and the name was changed to the Lewisburg Bank. It became a National Bank on January 18, 1865, by the passage of the National Banking law, and the name was again changed to the Lewisburg National Bank, and was to run for 20 years, at the expiration of which the time was extended 20 years longer.

The present capital of the bank, is $100,000, with a surplus of 100,000. The officers are President, Dr. F. C. Harrison; Cashier, David Reber; Teller, J. B. M'Laughlin. Directors, Dr. F. C. Harrison, Eli Slifer, John Walls, Geo. Gross, John B. Packer, Mark Halfpenny, G. B. Miller, and Joseph Sanders.

The Union National Bank was first incorporated as the Union Dime Savings Institution on March 30, 1860, with a capital of $30,000. On April 15th, 1864, it was changed to the Lewisburg Deposit Bank, with a capital of $100,000. It became a National bank in January, 1865, when the

National banking law went into effect, with a charter for 20 years. In January, 1885, this charter was extended 20 years longer. The present capital is $100,000, with a $15,000 surplus. The officers are W. C. Duncan, president; Jno. K. Kremer, cashier; Jas. B. Forrest, teller, and W. C. Duncan, Dr. Levi Rooke, Jonathan Wolfe, J. T. Baker, C. Dreisbach, Jno. C. Smith, J. F. VanValzah, Wm. Jones, Jos. C. Nesbit, Wm. L. Harris and Wm. D. Himmelreich, directors.

Home Building Association

was incorporated in June, 1872, Alfred Hayes, president; C. H. Hassenplug, secretary; and L. F. Albright, treasurer, being the incorporators. The association became prosperous, and in 1879 had assets amounting to $120,000, and made extensive loans in Union, Lycoming and Clinton counties. Nine series of stock were issued, of which three have thus far matured, the First series in November, 1882 the Second series in December, 1883, and Third series in February, 1885, the Fourth will mature shortly. At the present time there are 300 shares held by about 60 stockholders. The present assets of the association amount to $50,000. The officers are W. H. Marr, president; J. F. Duncan, secretary and attorney; D. P. Higgins, treasurer and W. S. Halfpenny, Isaac A. Kline, George D. Woods, J. F. VanValzah, Philip Wall, J. B. Forrest and J. T. Baker, directors.

Cemetery Association.

This association was incorprated by an act of Assembly, approved April 10th, 1848, the incorporators being Thomas Hayes, George F. Miller, Samuel Wolfe, James P. Ross, Solomon Ritter, Levi B. Christ, John Chamberlin, Henry R. Noll, Dr. William Hayes, Levi Sterner, John Gundy and Jacob Gundy. On the 5th of June, 1848, they bought six acres of land adjoining the borough of Lewisburg, in East Buffalo township from John Chamberlin for the sum of $900 and in 1849 erected the sexton's house. As soon

as the cemetery was ready, the most of the bodies that were buried in the old grave yards in town were removed there and during the thirty years following nearly all the lots were taken so that an additional purchase of six acres, adoining on the south, was made January 2d, 1878, from the executors of James Geddes, deceased, for $1,800.

The site for the cemetery could not have been better selected. It is on a gently inclining hill overlooking the town and the way it is laid out in neat avenues, and the number of trees that have been planted and are now large enough to cast abundant shade, make this cemetery really one of the most beautiful to be found in the state. There are now about thirty-five monuments of marble, granite and white bronze erected. The lots are in size 16 by 16 feet, and on the first purchase are nearly all taken and a great many in the new part, the total number of interments is about 2,650, probably a few more or less but this number will not vary 25 either way. George Donachy now an old man has been the sexton since 1854,and he has a nearly accurate record of all the interments made.

All the money received from the sale of lots must be expended on the cemetery. There can be no dividends. The officers consist of a president, secretary and treasurer and board of managers of six members. The elections are held annually and each person taking a lot has a vote. In the event of no election taking place in the absence of voters the old officers hold over. This has been the case in the past few years, scarcely any voters presenting themselves on election day. There is no president at present, the Hon. George F. Miller held that office until the time of his death a few months ago. He was also a member of the board of managers and his death made a vacancy therein. The present officers are D. B. Miller, secretary and treasurer. The members of the board are Eli Slifer, John Walls, F. C. Harrison, W. C. Dunman and D. B. Miller.

Gas Works.

The Lewisburg gas works were erected in 1859 by Burkenbine & Mears, of Philadelphia, and began operations in January, 1860, with about three miles of pipes. The works did not pay and in the spring of 1861 Burkenbine & Mears failed, and the American Life & Trust Company, of Philadelphia, gained possession. This company, too, soon finding that it could not be made to pay closed the works in February 1862. Soon after this ——— Bush, of Bellefonte bought them, and he and T. Corell & Son, of Williamsport, renovated and in November of 1863 reopened them. At this time the capacity was 4000 feet per day while but 2000 feet were sold, an amount insufficent to make it a paying concern. In 1866 a stock company was organized and the property purchased. The capital subscribed was $20,200 in shares of $50 each. It was a poor investment, however, as the subscribers soon discovered and not until the winter of 1884—85 were the receipts sufficient to allow a paying dividend.

The works are located on the banks of the river on the corner of First and St. Catherine streets and consist of a brick structure with six retorts, three iron and three clay, with a capacity of 15,000 cubic feet every 24 hours. The capacity of the reservoir is 10,000 feet and the amount used in town is about 300,000 feet per month. Two new retorts are shortly to be added thus increasing the capacity. The company employs two hands. The present officers are John Walls, president; Thomas Howard, secretary; W. S. Halfpenny, treasurer; W. H. Marr, superintendent; and J. Wolfe, John Walls, G. S. Matlack, M. Halfpenny and W. H. Marr comprise the board of directors.

The Water Works.

The matter of water works was agitated in Lewisburg for a number of years before an actual move was made towards securing them. The great fire in Milton in 1880

stirred up the people of Lewisburg to some extent but it required several years before the movement took a satisfactory shape. In the spring of 1883, however, a company was organized and incorporated with a capital stock of $32,000. So neccessary had water works become to the wish of everyone that almost every person in town who had any money to spare took a hand in contributing stock. The money necessary was soon secured and the works commenced, the same being completed by Dec. 1 1883 at a cost of $35,000. They consist of two compound duplex pumps of 40 horse power each with a daily pumping capacity of nearly 4,500,000 gallons. The water is taken from the river and is pumped into a stand pipe for distribution. This standpipe is 130 feet high and has a diameter of 12 feet and a capacity of 110,000 gallons. The works are located at the foot of Market street and were put up on plans and specifications drawn by S. D. Bates and Joseph C. Nesbit. There are now about five miles of pipes and forty-five hydrants in town and every portion of the borough is well supplied. The present officers of the company are Hon. Eli Slifer, president; G. S. Matlack, secretary; Alfred Hayes, treasurer; S. D. Bates, superintendent, and Hon. Eli Slifer, J. Thompson Baker, W. H. Marr, Joseph C. Nesbit, Cyrus Dreisbach, Charles S. Wolfe, R. F. Brown, D. B. Miller and W. D. Himmelreich comprise the board of directors.

The works consist of a neat brick structere containing the pumping engines, while the surroundings have been tastefully laid out and sodded. The water is of an excellent quality and so generally used by the people of the town that the works paid from the start.

Music Hall.

This was built in 1869 by H. G. Sewartz, at a cost variously stated at from $24,000 to $32,000. It was sold by the sheriff in 1872, and a company consisting of the following persons bought it for $10,000, each furnishing

$1,000: J. C. Bucher, J. T. Baker, Linn & Dill, John C. Smith, Dr. Samuel Blair, John F. Duncan, G. B. Miller, Dr. Levi Rooke, Dr. W. H. Marr and Wm. Jones. The building is 140 by 66 feet and is located on South Third street. The seating capacity of the hall is 1000. The basement was originally intended for a market, but it was only used as such for a short time and is now occupied by two business establishments. There are a number of other rooms used for offices and by clubs and societies. The building both as to exterior and interior is a handsome one and no town in the state the size of Lewisburg can boast of a finer opera house than this one. Wm. Jones is the manager.

Board Of Trade.

A board of trade was organized November 20th, 1885. It contains now nearly thirty members. The officers are S. W. W. Schaffle, president; Wm. Jones, secretary; G. W. Proctor, treasurer. Meets 3rd Tuesday of each month, at secretary's office.

Soldiers Monument.

Committees have been appointed by the Lewisburg and Mifflinburg G. A. R. posts to erect a soldier's monument in Lewisburg. Little effort has yet been made, as the committee have just been appointed, but it is hoped that one will be ready to be unveiled by Grand Army day in September or October of this year.

CHAPTER XV.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, &c.

Fire Department.

The first attempt at establishing a fire department was about 1831, when the first engine was purchased and which from its peculiar shape was called "The Old Coffee Mill." It was operated by a large iron crank and took two men (whether cranks in the modernized sense of the term we cannot tell) to operate it. A volunteer department was organized of which very little record is left. In 1836 we find the council laying a tax of $120 with which to buy fire ladders. In 1839 the "Valiant" hand engine was purchased. It was a small concern, but for the day considered quite a formidable weapon against fire. This engine was on an improved plan and operated by means of levers, something similar to working a pump, and on the same principle that all hand engines are now made. It was used for more than thirty years, but towards the last it fell into disrepute because other towns around Lewisburg had steam engines and the members of the "Valiant" fire company began to think it was time for the citizens of Lewisburg to secure one also, the result being that the company was disbanded.

Finally one of Lewisburg's prominent citizens came to the rescue, and concluded to buy one of the very best team engines and present it to the town. This was Wil-

liam Cameron, Esq., and on January 25, 1874, he presented to the borough a No. 2 Silsby steam fire engine, three hose carts and 2500 feet of hose.

The gift was a magnificent one, costing about $10,000, and was the immediate cause of the organization of the present fire department, which took place on the following 2nd of March. The name adopted was the "William Cameron Engine Company, of Lewisburg, Pa."

At the present time it consists of 68 members, with the following officers: President, W. O. Shaffer; vice president, T. E. Halfpenny; treasurer, J. Wesley Cornelius; secretary, D. P. Higgins; assistant secretary, W. N. Wensel; trustees, W. N. Wensel, J. P. McClure and S. H. Noll.

The Chief is Capt. John V. Miller, with Daniel Myers, T. N. Reber and E. L. Painter, first, second and third assistants, respectively. Of the sixty-eight men, ten besides the foreman belong to each hose company and the rest belong to the engine company proper. The foreman of the engine company is George E. Long, assisted by W. E. Yoder. The foreman of the hose companies is J. P. McClure, assisted by W. J. Angstadt, J. C. F. Brown and C. N. Housel, first, second and third assistant foremen hose companies, repectively.

The engine house is located on South Fourth street, between Market and St. Louis streets, and is a two story brick, 30 by 35 feet in size. The bell tower is sixty-five feet high. The building contains one of the most handsomely furnished meeting rooms in possession of any fire company in central Pennsylvania. The entire building is one of the best fitted and most conveniently arranged of any building to be found anywhere. It was built by Joseph Musser, contractor, in 1877 for $2344.

The engine's capacity is 600 gallons per minute, and within five minutes after leaving the engine house it can throw water efficiently. The water in the boiler is kept

continually heated by a heater in the cellar of the building.

The department has aided in the extinction of several fires, the most noted being the great fire in Milton in May, 1880, and one in Williamsport in August, 1883, at which time the services were so highly appreciated as to receive the warm commendations of the citizens of that place, and the check of Payne, Cochran & Co for $100, as a voluntary tribute from that firm to the efficiency exhibited by our fireman in saving their property.

Military Company.

Company A, Twelfth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, was organized in March, 1884, with a full complement of 63 men. General J. Irwin Gregg was elected captain, and Capt. J. P. Brooke and George S. Matlack, lieutenants. The old planing mill building was bought for an armory and it was used for that purpose until November, 1885, when it was re-sold to the party from whom it was purchased, and the company began the erection of an armory on Third street, near St. George. This is now completed, and is an excellent building for the purpose. It is built of wood, and contains a drill room 62 by 64 feet in size. It also contains two other rooms for keeping the equipments. This company contains a number of army veterans, while the younger members all take an active interest. The captain is a retired army officer, having served during the war, and later as Colonel of Cavalry in the National army. He is by brevet a brigadier general. First Lieutenant Brooke served during the entire war and was twice wounded. Before the war he belonged to the Norris City, Rifles commanded by Capt. Hartranft, now Major General of the N. G. P., and for six years governor of Pennsylvania. Second Lieutenant Matlack is a prominent business man of Lewisburg. The company has thus far attended two encampments, at Gettysburg, Aug; 1st—8th, 1884, and Mount Gretna, July 25—Aug. 1, 1885.

Lieutenant Brooke, who has almost sole charge of the company, is an excellent drill master, and has the company in an excellent shape.

The Lewisburg Cornet Band

was organized in 1872 with fifteen members. It has had a checkered career and several times disbanded entirely. The following are the members now: D.L. Martin, E flat, cornet, leader; W. T. Reitmeyer, solo B, cornet; Truman Reitmeyer, solo B, cornet; Curtis Shaw, B flat, cornet; B. F. Angstadt, E. flat, alto; H. B. Rathmel, E flat, alto; Ed. Reitmeyer, baritone, B flat; Frank Miller, B flat, tenor; E. D. Lebkicher, E flat, bass; Frank Schoch, solo B, cornet; Charles Cromley, bass drum; Charles Angstadt, cymbals; Wm. Kreamer, snare drum. The band has fine and attractive uniforms, and renders excellent music.

The Musical Association

was organized in the fall of 1884, the object being the cultivation of music by its members. Alfred S. Sheller was the instructor for one year. The present instructor is Professor Aviragnet, lately arrived from France. The association numbers nearly 200 members, of whom only about 60 take an active part. They meet weekly in Dreisbach's block. A concert and an opera are given during each winter. During the season of 1884—'85, the "Doctor of Alcantara" was produced, and "The Chimes of Normandy" will be given this season in a few weeks. Professor W. E. Martin is the president, Wm. Hayes is secretary and I. M. Dreisbach is treasurer.

Union County.

[This department of this work is necessarily much condensed so as to give room to other important matter.]

1737 Conrad Weiser visits Buffalo Valley.
—54 Indian treaty at Albany, N.Y.
—55 Oct. 15 Penns Creek Massacre.
—58 Indian treaty at Easton Pa.
—68 ———treaty at Fort Stanwix, N. Y.
—69 Officers tract surveyed in Buffalo Valley.
—70 Derr's Mill at Lewisburg erected
—72 March 21 Northumberland county erected—April 9 Buffalo township erected.
—73 Buffalo X Roads Presbyterian church organized.
—76 White Derr township erected.
—78 "The Great Runaway."
—80 Fight with Indians at French Jacob's (Heberling's) Mill.
—82 The Lee family massacred by Indians at Winfield.
—84 Sept. Baer's Mill (now Hoffa's, erected in Kelly Twp.
—85 March, Lewisburg laid out-Washington Twp. erected out of White Deer.
—88 Dreisbach Church built.
92 Buffalo Twp divided into East and West Buffalo.—Mifflinburg laid out by Elias Youngman.—New Berlin laid out by George Long.
—99 March, Hartleton laid out by Col. Thomas Hartley.
1801 Sam'l Maclay elected to United States Senate.
—11 Hartley Twp. erected.
—12 Lewisburg incorporated.
—13 March 25th, Union county erected out of Northumberland.
—14 February, Court held at Mifflinburg--June 28, New Berlin selected for the county seat--Northumberland river bridge completed.
—15 Washington Twp. annexed to Lycoming county-Sept. Union Twp. erected.
—17 Lewisburg river bridge built.
22 March 21, Lewisburg incorporated.

1824 Kelly Twp. erected.
—27 April 14, Mifflinburg incorporated—Mifflinburg academy established.
—29 Lewisburg and Mifflinburg turnpike made.
—33 The Cross-cut canal completed to Lewisburg.
—34 The School law enacted. Sept. 19, election held for adoption, Lewisburg and White Derr the only districts voting in favor.
—37 May 16, New Berlin incorporated.
—45 Forest Iron works built in White Deer Twp.
—46 University at Lewisburg chartered and school begun.
—50 Limestone township erected.
—52 Aug. 31, Big railroad meeting in New Berlin to consider subscription of stock by county commissioners.—Nov. 13, Union Co. Agricultural Society organized at New Berlin.
—54 Jackson Twp. formed—Oct, Union Furnace built at Winfield.
—55 March 2, Act dividing the county approved.—March 15, Election held and act ratified by the people.—Oct. 9, election to locate county seat, Lewisburg selected.—Dec. 17, First court held in basement of M. E. Church.—Union Seminary established in New Berlin.
—56 Lewis Township erected.
—57 February, First court held in the new Court House.
—58 Hartleton incorporated.
—60 Lewisburg supplied with gas.
—61 April 17, Gregg Twp. formed out of Brady Twp., Lycoming county and united to Union county.
—65 March 17, Great flood along the West Branch. The Lewisburg and Milton bridges taken.
—68 Present river bridge at Lewisburg erected.
—69 July, L. & T. railroad completed to Lewisburg.
—71 November, L. & T. railroad completed to Mifflinburg.
—72 Catawissa railroad from Milton, through Union county, to Williamsport completed.
—74 March, L. & T. railroad completed to Laurelton.
—77 July, L. & T. railroad completed to Spring Mills, Centre Co.
—82 Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg railroad constructed from Shamokin to West Milton.
—85 Centennial Anniversary of the founding of Lewisburg.

AN APOLOGY

is necessary for failing to give a list of names of all troops furnished by Lewisburg, in the war for the Union. At the last moment it was found impossible to give this in this work, much as it may be desired. Likewise a full business directory, but this is in a great measure supplied by the great amount of advertising representing nearly every business house in Lewisburg, and fully illustrates the enterprise shown by its merchants.

1785---LEWISBURG'S CENTENNIAL---1885

THE TIDAL WAVE OF 100 YEARS.

The hearts of the citizens of Lewisburg and Buffalo Valley move on irresistibly from the shore of our beautiful Susquehanna to the old Blue Buffalo Valley Mountains with the word all along the line, FORWARD, FORWARD. Shall we not rejoice for the substantial growth of our Lewisburg with its noble college, its Female Institute, its Academy, its fine Public schools, 7 Churches, 3 Newspapers, its Flouring Mills, with the celebrated White Gem Flour at only $1 25 per sack or $5 per barrel, the best in the market, with its 2 large Saw Mills, its large Nail Works and Water Works, its large and elegant Opera House, its large Woolen Mills, its Court House, its finely built Residences, its 2 Banks with over half a million dollars lying idle on deposit, and we must not forget our splendid Fire Department with its $10,000 Engine, presented to Lewisburg by one of its old citizens, Wm. Cameron, dec'd, and shall we not rejoice in this, our Centennial Year for our Great New Trunk line connecting the Reading and Vanderbilt Systems of Railroads and the great Penn'a R. R. competing for our passengers and freight. With all these advantages no one can doubt what the 2nd Lewisburg centennial will be with its 100,000 inhabitants. All hail to day our Lewisburg Centennial, open wide the Streets, with "Gates ajar westward the Star of Empire takes its way," we this day throw into market 200 of the most desirable building lots ever offered in Lewisburg or vicinity. These lots are 40 ft. higher than the highest ground in Lewisburg with natural drainage, North, South, East and West. In selecting a location for a home the first great object is health without it sickness and silence, with it cheerfulness and happy hearts look well to the location away from canals, swamps, cess pools, filthy wet grounds are notoriously unhealthy in warm weather. Better walk 3 or 4 squares than live in a sickly location, shoe leather is cheaper than medicine. For the accommodation of persons wishing to buy lots, I have erected an observatory on the grounds 18 or 20 feet high to view the beautiful Scenery for miles around I hold the key of the Situation and this day unlock the door and open it wide to the Capitalists, Merchants, Professional Men, Mechanics, Manufacturers and all who wish to have their children within the scope of the best Educational religious and social influence We say come here and select your home in the New City of West Lewisburg Invest your money in lots and homes and in a few years it will pay you 15, 20 and perhaps 100 per ct. on your investment. Don't wait and think about it until the next Lewisburg Centennial, you will find the lots all sold to western boys and a large city built on them with perhaps 100 000 population, and your independent fortune gone that you should have had by buying lots and building homes in the new city of West Lewisburg. Come to the office of the old Lewisburg Water Mills 326 Market St., and see the plot and plan of the New City of West Lewisburg and buy the Its choice lots. 1st best always the cheapest.

This 20th day of march we are happy to say that within 60 days three beautiful cottage residences will be erected in the New City of West Lewisburg on Lewisburg and Ridge avenues. We are now negotiating a sale of 56 lots on Lincoln, Garfield and Jackson Avenues. All deeds to have the prohibition clause—no intoxicating liquors ever to be sold on the premises and all buildings to be set back from all avenue lines 15 feet. This will be in a few years the Eden of Buffalo Valley.

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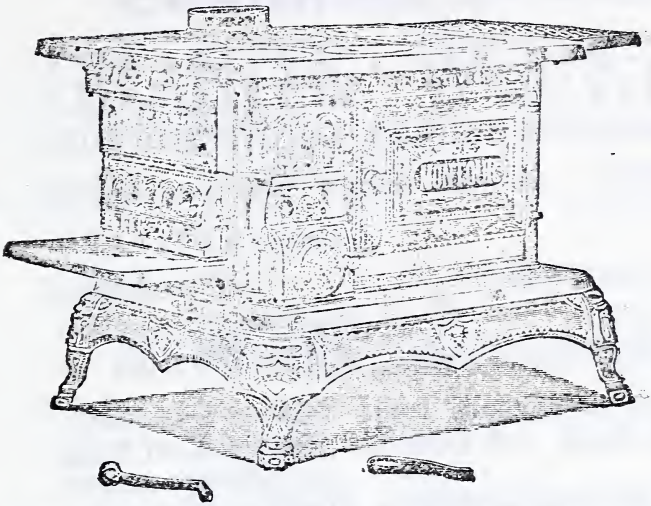

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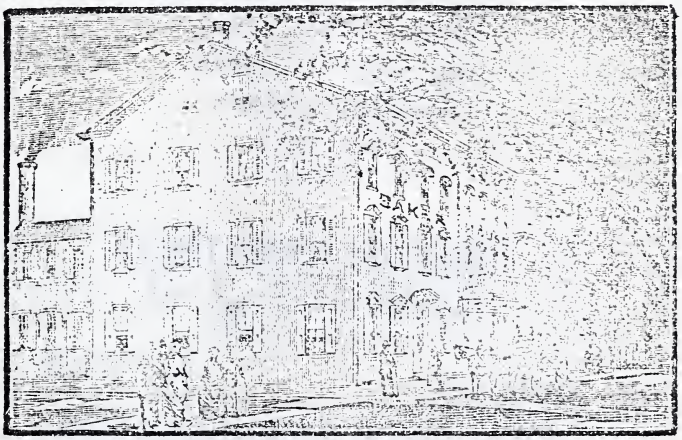

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